Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,281—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1901.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
• EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	22nd June
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	29th „
• PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	13th „
• PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th „
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th „
• CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon.. ...	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh............	10th „
• ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt.........	17th „
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon.........	24th „
• PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler......	31st „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
• MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

• Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,165	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	30th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th June, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	3.800	A. Dodero	15th July, 1901
„ Dco, BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd „	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS...	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	25th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th June, 1901.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 27th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 5th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 29th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"A STEAMER," ....Sailing on or about 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 21st June, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	22nd June.
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Pohlenz	8th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 28th May, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUTTON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

PREPARED AND PACKED FOR INDIA
BY MESSRS. SUTTON & SONS'
SPECIAL PROCESS

IN TINS CONTAINING SEVERAL VARIETIES AND IN PACKETS CONTAINING ONE VARIETY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

AGENTS :

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	„	4	0	Extra No. 1....................	„	2	4
Queen Olga extra „ „	„	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped ...	„	2	0
Imperial	„	4	0	Extra No. 2....................	„	1	12
Star	„	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped.........	„	1	8
Aromatic	„	2	12	Extra No. 3	„	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped ...	„	2	8	Extra popular	„	1	0
Extra.............................	„	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN, & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK
Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.

FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS, RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.

MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.
SUPPLIERS OF
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.
BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC, ETC.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold..............	17
Examination and Certificate..........................	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	163 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands...	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
„ „ Uprights...	„ 25	Set of Insulators	„ 4-8
Revolving Piano Stool	„ 18		

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	„ SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
&c. &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
	&c. &c. &c.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN OBS
		LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
		&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £ 1,000,000.
FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates :—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY,

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 4.

The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

H. PETEANI,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 20th June, 1901.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower) on FRIDAY, the 28th day of June, 1901, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th February 1901.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th June, 1901.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st July to the 18th July 1901, both days inclusive.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple ...	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, SILVER ARTICLES, CORAL BEADS, MEDICINES, UTENSILS, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1901, at 2-30 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, etc., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, silver coins, coral beads, baby dress, handkerchiefs, pipes, cigarettes, used stamps, samples cloth.

Also by order of the General Agent in India for the Uganda Protectorate on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following medicines, hypodermic syringes, bandages, lint, extract of mutton, trunks, copper and brass utensils, water bottles, iron trays, buckets, &c.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, COPPER, IRON, BRASS, CAST IRON, BICYCLE, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, at Foras Road on MONDAY, the 24th June, 1901, at 2 p.m., consisting of ropes, leather, I. R. and canvas hoses, brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, pickaxes, powras, tools, lamps, rammers, yokes, empty kerosine oil tins, iron drums, bicycle, pipes, enamelled-ware, copper pots, pail cart, posts, ladees, rafters, wooden and iron beds, tables, chairs, clocks, casks, wrought and cast-iron garden shears, paint pots, boards, grinding millstones, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st June, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO ! POLO ! ! POLO ! ! ! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls : order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

CHAIN Necklaces, Muffchains, Queen Chains, Victorias, Fobs, Watch Chains, Ladies' Heart-shaped Lockets. The largest Stock and the greatest Variety to select from, in heavy and delicate designs in plain Gold or set with Gems.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and insect-Destroyer. 2 Ans. Pkt. Re. 1-4 Per doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MARKET RATES.—We want you to particularly note that all descriptions of WINES, SPIRITS and ALE are SOLD at our Establishment at Market Rates.—The GENERAL AGENCY, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Grey Silk Hakf. Scarfs, Latest Styles, for Sailor Knots, Rs. 2-8. New Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Rs. 1-12. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.

ÆRATED LIMETTA JUICE.—A pure wholesome and refreshing drink for the hot weather Re. 1 per dozen.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c, &c, too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NEW STOCK of Fancy Flower Tubes, from Ans. 2½, also Flower Baskets, Vases and Flower Pots in endless variety at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—The front portion of the Second Floor of House No. 29, suitable for an Office in Church Gate Street. Apply A. X., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable. A piece 7 yards by 51 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

UNBREAKABLE COMPOSITION Cricket Balls Re. 1. Muscle Developers Rs. 3, 4 and Rs. 5.—E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS : Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electroplating and Bronzing undertaken.

IF you are anxious to deal in Sewing Machines write for Wholesale Terms to the SINGER Co. Importers of German Imitations repent to their bitter end and ultimately become Insolvents. Cheaper at first is dearer in the end.

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited. Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

ROY & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay, Homœopathic medicines, Rev. Muller's Soleribelotti Specifics, and Dr. Schussler's Tissue Remedies.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 26 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branche A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF CYCLES, SEWING MACHINES, SADDLES, AND SUNDRIES.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Rustomjee Ardeshir and Co.—

S & Co. B. 4.—1 case, containing 2 gentlemen's and 1 ladies' cycles.
J. W. 10-14.—2 cases sewing machines.
" 1-9—1 " " "
E.S.C 1-9—1 " " "
1271 E.S.C. 1443-1465-1—1 case saddles and sundries.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS AND BOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a collection of engineering instruments and books, consisting of theodolite, level, clinometer level, brass cross staff with compass, boxes of drawing instruments, sextant, measuring chain, steel tape, parallel ruler, circular divided brass scale, 48 volumes Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and other engineering books, etc., the property of the late H. McP. MITCHELL, Esq., Resident Engineer G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are published and the above is on view.

SALE OF 64 BALES YARN.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the new Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, and on account and at the risk of Chatoorbhooj Bhawanidas—

64 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

1 gold open-faced watch by Frodsham and Co., London.

About 100 remnant pieces of single and double width flannel tweed, serge and coating, suitable for coats, trousers, and suits.

1 Tamier's cinematograph camera for projecting, taking negatives, and printing positives with dark slides film carrier, film winder, negative lens, projective lens, etc.

48 cinematograph films of Indian and English subjects from 120 to 60 feet long.

A small stock of carriage light of 8 cell battery, camel flash light, candle electric light, student lamps with 4 and 5 cell batteries, motor fan with battery complete.

The property of a Parsee gentleman.—A number of bound law-books, of which printed list may be had from the Auctioneers.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the Bombay Trading Co., proprieter Dr. N. R. Satpute—

4 sewing machines with cover, and 1 machine without cover

On account of the concerned—

3 boxes 34 1-2lbs. real Amber beads of sizes.

On account of the concerned ex S. S. Persia—

H. M. 1-26—26 cases assorted jams and jellies.

ex S. S. Arabia.

1041 H. S. 1-2—2 cases jams.
" " 3-9—7 " Swiss milk.

By order of the Administrator-General, the undermentioned watches and chains belonging to the estate of the late Mr. S. P. Leggett viz :—

1 gold open-faced watch with chain.
1 gold hunting watch by Rotherham, London, with chain.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies and gent's new and second-hand bicycles.
1 light viz-a-viz.
1 second hand office shigram.
1 second-hand circular brougram.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL OLD RICH SATSUMA CURIOSITIES NEARLY A CENTURY OLD, RICH ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, WIMBRIDGE'S FURNITURE, ETC.,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Custom House Road opposite the Town Custom House, Fort, a large collection of real China curiosities nearly a century old, such as Satsuma flower vases, powder boxes, jars, card and wall plates of different sizes, real old blue China flower jars, real copper enamelled vases, real marble large figures, real art pictures, engravings, chromos, water colours, oil paintings, a large collection of valuable reading books and novels, few pieces of Wimbridge's furniture such as wall-mirror large brackets, corner cabinets, marble top round tables, bookstand, old guns, swords, revolver etc., the property of J. CAMPBELL, Esquire, Architect.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Soundy's Ebonized cottage piano in good order, Singer's hand sewing machine, English cooking stove, table ornaments, windproof lamps, Hyderabad carpets, pictures, etc., the property of D. W. HOUGHTON, Esq.,

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale,

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of St. Georges' Hospital, Fort, the handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture crockery and glassware, Ebonized grand upright piano by Soundy & Co., double check action almost new (bought last February) light victoria with strong Arab horse and harness, pictures, lamps, collection of choice crotons and ferns in pots etc., the property of N. E. MANNING, Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, Soundy's cottage piano, ice-box, large partition screen, revolving top office table, table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, etc., the property of C. S. GORDON Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st June, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND STABLE SHEDS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the 3 houses Nos. 46-54, 35-37, and 27 situate at Pir Khan Lane.

Also all the building materials of the 6 houses Nos. 155-157, 145-149, 139-143, 79-85, 77, and 121-123 at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop.

Now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 chestnut pony quiet in harness and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Kemp and Co., the surplus furniture of the Elphinstone Club, consisting of rich carved teak and blackwood drawing-room sofas, chairs, hall cabinets, glass door almyras, brass and iron bedsteads, rich oil paintings and oleographs, Brussels carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps. China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated ware, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 522 of 1900.

Sitabai widow and another ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Wasantrao Nana Moroba and another ......Defendant.

Under instructions of Messrs. Leslie Crawford and Maneckji Sorabji Captain who by the decree dated the 7th day of March last, made in the above suit are ordered to conduct the sale Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of June 1901 at 4 p.m. sell on the premises by Public Auction, the property described below :—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabout and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 11 New No. 67 old Survey No. 214 and new Survey No. 2-195 together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward C, No. 2410-12. Street No. 327-31 and 1, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of the Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the part of the late Nichollas D'Souza, on or towards the west by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the north by the property of Rao Nana Moroba and on or towards the south by the property lately of Shricrushna Vasudewji but now of Pestonji Edulji Mehta

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 21st June, 1901.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists. &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL..............	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA............	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	FINE	"	2	4
				PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with : removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C. Obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs 5.

JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,

As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

Agents :—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

General Export Agents—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co. ; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

N.B. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LIMITED, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund.............. " 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital........... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½	
" 1 Year	5	"
" 6 Months	4½	"
" 3 Months	4	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application. Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 19.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 19,10,000 were allotted to	Calcutta.	
Rs. 13,40,000	do.	Bombay.
Rs. nil.	do.	Madras.
Rs. 32,50,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.		

Minimum rate received full.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. nil. were allotted to	Calcutta.	
Rs. 1,00,000	do.	Bombay.
Rs. nil.	do.	Madras.
Rs. 1,00,000		

Minimum rate received 1s. 3 31-32d.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 50,40,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 45,00,000.
Extra allotments nil.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·31	4·30	4·24	4·3	4·3
—2	—3	—2	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	13,000 bales.	
" last year	4,000 "	
Exports to Great Britain	nil. "	
" " Continent	nil. "	
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-16	= —1-16
Futures, month of Sept.	7·38	= —2
Do. Do. Dec.	7·29	= —3
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 7-8	= unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4 ex.	= "
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 1-4	= —1-16
Bar Silver in London	27 3-8	= unchanged.
" New York	59 5-8	= "
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20 1-2	= "
" New York	4·88	= plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent.	= unch'gd.
" Short London Bills	2 "	= —1-8
" Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8 "	= unchn'gd

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day.
Total quantity sold 1,020,000.
Bombay dull and prices par to 1-2d. lower.
Bombay medium qualities par to 1-2d. lower.
Madras common qualities, 1-2d. lower.
Seeds, unchanged.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed into Bombay during the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 19th June:—

Cotton	2,281 bales.
Wheat	3,151 cwts.
Linseed	4,167 "
Rapeseed	5,140 "
Gingellyseed	548 "
Poppyseed	1,091 "
Groundnuts	Nil. "
Castorseed	2,066 "
Rice	16,685 "
Myrabollams	524 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

EXCHANGE.

The allotment of Councils has made no actual change in the quotations, but the absence of bills makes an easier feeling in the market and Banks are not good sellers for early delivery. Mail requirements are filled up at our quotations, though the speculative enquiry has been refused by several banks. We quote:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 29-32d.
Do Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 3 32d.
Do " " Francs	109 1-2
30 days' sight Hongkong	145 1-4
Do. Shanghai	198 1-4
Do. Japan	148.
	Rs.
English Bar Silver ex-duty	70-12 Cash
Do. do	70-4 6th July settlement
Do. do	70-4 5th Aug.
English Bar Gold	24-2-6
Mint Gold	23-10-0

BANK RATE.

The Bank of Bombay has reduced the rate of interest for loans on Government paper to 5 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance, as advised by wire this morning, is 29 lakhs up, and the rate of interest has also been reduced to 5 per cent. per annum.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at Rs. 95-1 for cash and settlement, advanced to Rs. 95-2 in both positions, and again declined to Rs. 95. 1. The speculative interest is not very large, and the rate for cash investments practically rules the market.

FREIGHT.

This market is slightly easier, and we hear of little booking for June shipment. Business has been done to a small extent for July, picked ports, at 15s.

SEEDS.

In the absence of fresh orders arriving from Europe, this market is generally quiet, with but little enquiry from shippers. In Linseed a small business is reported at Rs. 9-5. In Rapeseed the rate is Rs. 6-5 for Brown Cawnpore with nothing doing. In Poppyseed there is a small demand at Rs. 8-4, and Castorseed is firmer at Rs. 33-4 to 33-8.

COTTON.

Buyers are withdrawing and we hear of little doing to-day. Sellers are not giving way in prices and to-day's sales amount to about 1,000 Bales only. European shippers are out of the market, and the enquiry for Japan is now very small, while the local mills, having purchased freely lately, are now holding off.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 16-32.
The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4 ex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-4
Bar Silver	27 3 8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya arrived here from Colombo this morning.

PORT SAID, JUNE 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., S. S. Ernest Simons left Aden for Bombay on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m., and is expected here on Tuesday the 25th instant at about 3 p.m.

The Austrian Lloyds S. S. India, from Japan, left Hong Kong for Calcutta on the morning of the 19th instant.

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH
Odol
PRICE R2/-

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

s exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is practically, as freshing for th mou as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 21, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees r British-India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 24m, Sun sets, 6h 39m. High water, 2-19m., 2-53a. Low water, 7-56m., 9-7a.
P. and O. s. s. Persia, with English mails of 7th instant, due to arrive at daylight.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi Daresalam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s.s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-morrow.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Mohidin, a Mahomedan mill-hand, employed at the Bomanji Petit Mill, Clark Road, was at work in the mill on Wednesday morning, when his "dhotur" was accidentally caught in the cross shaft of the sizing machine. He was drawn in and received severe injuries on the abdomen. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A PROW SUNK IN THE HARBOUR.—Yesterday at noon, prow No. 4,533 in charge of Tindal Tricum Vithu, was along side a steamer, just outside the flagstaff shoal in the berth, north of the B. I. S. N. Co's "A" mooring, receiving cargo of coal. The prow suddenly dashed against the side of the vessel, owing to heavy sea prevailing at the time, with the result that one of her planks gave way and she sank.

A MISCHIEVOUS SCHOOL-BOY—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abraham Moses, aged fourteen, a school-boy, was charged with committing mischief by cutting the cane of the seat of a second class carriage, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. It appears that accused with another boy got into a second class compartment of a down train at the Mazagon station on Wednesday. After the train had started, Abraham took out a knife and cut the cane of his seat, about two inches square. This was noticed by a railway detective, who was travelling in the same compartment and who at once prevented the boy from committing further damage to the seat. On the arrival of the train at the Byculla station, the detective informed Mr. Lewis, who took accused in custody. The Magistrate fined the offender Rs. 25, out of which one rupee was ordered to be sent to the company for the damage done to the carriage.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF WATCHES.

Mr. Vokes, Manager of Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Company, has reported to the police that on the evening of the 13th instant, his clerk took delivery of a case containing watches from the steamship Egypt. The case was then apparently intact. The next morning the Customs officials opened it for examination, when it was discovered that the tin lining had been cut and 190 watches of the collective value of Rs. 1,485 extracted from it. It was further noticed that in order to make up the weight, pieces of grey limestone were put in the case.

THE CORPORATION AND THE CHAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I find there are people who mistake me for the writer of the letter regarding the ruling of the President of the Corporation, about Mr. Baptista's motion, allow me space to say that I am one of those who entirely disagree with the views expressed by the said correspondent and approve of the ruling of Mr. Wacha, as being in perfect accord with former precedents on the subject and the practice obtaining in the Houses of Parliament and other recognised public bodies.—Yours, &c.,

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

Bombay, June 20.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE Honorary Secretary and Treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following subscriptions and donations:—

DONATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Col R Lloyd, R E	100	0
Major Davidson, R E	100	0
The Deutscher Kegelverein	118	12
Mahableshwar Church Offertory	200	0
Panchgani Church Offertory	32	8
Surat Church Offertory	23	8
Christ Church, Baroda	8	10
The Mercantile Bank Staff	60	0
Dr Pollen, I C S	50	0
Mr E M Slater	50	0
Hon'ble Mr P Thesiger	25	0
Mr E H Moscardi, I C S	15	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The B I S N Co	200	0
Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co	100	0
Mr A M Monteath, I C S	50	0
Mr John Wallace	50	0
Mr W E Crum	20	0

CRICKET AT DHARWAR.

A CRICKET match was played on Saturday, between the Dharwar Gymkhana and the Railway Cricket Club. The Gymkhana won the toss and elected to bat, and as they had a very strong team it was anticipated there would be heavy scoring. Bhaskar, however, for the Railway team bowled exceedingly well, and got a lot of spin on the ball on account of the sticky wicket and maintained a good length. Two of the Gymkhana batsmen, Messrs. Knight and W. A. Walenger, scored 46 and 39 not out respectively.

For the Railway Mr. Gill played fine cricket but rain unfortunately prevented the innings being finished and the match was drawn.

DHARWAR GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Gibb, c Bhaskar, b Saldanha	1
Knight, b Gill	46
Fellowes, b Bhaskar	5
E A Wallinger, c and b Bhaskar	4
Dr Grayfoot, b Bhaskar	0
A Wallinger, b Gill	9
W A Wallinger, not out	39
Trotter, b Gill	0
Blothwayt, c Vaz, b Saldanha	3
Acres, b Mollan	1
Phelips, b Gill	2
Extras	18
Total	128

DHARWAR RAILWAY C. C.

1st Innings.

W Procter, b A Wallinger	1
J Bailey, b Fellowes	8
G Gill, c Acres, b Fellowes	10
J Saldanha, c and b A Wallenger	7
A Brown, c A Wallenger, b Fellowes	0
Bhasker, b A Wallinger	8
A Hart, not out	6
M Sweeny A. Mollan W Barrett C Vaz	did not bat.
Extras	5
Total	45

A CURIOUS discovery has been made during the renovation of an empty mansion at Linlithgow. The workmen employed suddenly came on a large, heavy bag hidden away in one of the rooms. It was full of sovereigns, to the number of about 1,000. The house has been untenanted for several years, and the mystery of the gold remains so far unelucidated.

WHAT the late Professor Blackie humorously labelled "Litania Nigelli," in allusion to his own name, appears in his "Day Book." Two of the petitions read:—From the three infallibles, the Roman Pope, the editor of a party newspaper, and a woman when she is in the wrong, Good Lord, deliver me! From a fair woman when she weeps, from a false woman when she smiles, and from a clever woman when she talks, Good Lord, deliver me!

A PARAGRAPH is going the rounds of the Press respecting "musical dentistry" as practised in Paris. There is no novelty in the idea, however. Some ninety years ago, in a village near Inverness, there flourished a blacksmith who had considerable local renown as an expert tooth-drawer. But to screw a patient's courage to the sticking point the smith was wont to order his assistant to strike up a stirring lilt on the bagpipes, the instrument being always in readiness for that very purpose. Whether the process of extraction were brief or prolonged, the skirling in the ear of the patient imbued him with fortitude to bear it, and, what suited the careful patron of the blacksmith, no charge whatever was made for the nerve-soothing pipe music.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAWARKER.)

A MUSEUM OF SPURIOUS COINS.

IMPERATOR vs. CHAKAL SEVAKRAM.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in April last, convicted the accused of counterfeiting the Queen's coin, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

In November last, Mr. J. A. Wallinger, the city Police Inspector, Ahmedabad, received information that the accused was engaged in counterfeiting coin. Detectives were placed to watch the accused's house. To test the informer's statements, Mr. Wallinger, on 15th January, gave him a genuine rupee, and two days later, the informer brought back a counterfeit rupee. On the 18th January, Mr. Wallinger again gave the informer four good rupees, and on the 21st January the latter brought back five counterfeit rupees. On the 23rd January, the inspector gave five good rupees on which his initials had been scratched with a penknife; and later in the day the informer brought back two of the good rupees with four counterfeit rupees. It was thereupon decided to raid the accused's house; and on the evening of the 23rd January, Mr. Wallinger, some policemen, and a panch proceeded to accused's house, which was found to be shut. The party opened the outer door, and on entering the house, found the accused and his son there. The police explained the purpose of their visit, and the house was entered by Mr. Wallinger and others, a guard being stationed outside the house to prevent the entrance of anybody else. In the downstairs room the party found, among other things, a false rupee, the three good rupees with the inspector's initials, pieces of metal including silver, copper, bell metal, verdigris, and powdered glass in a large brass pot. Going upstairs, the police and the panch found a charcoal fire burning in an earthen pot, attached to which were the bellows. Lying about on the floor, and on a bench, were found six rupees, some genuine and others spurious, eight counterfeit rupees in an unfinished condition; a large wooden block bearing impressions of burning coins, three iron moulds containing a mixture of clay and glass, on which coin impressions were plainly visible. As it was then getting late, and accused's house was a large one, further search was deferred till the next morning. A guard was placed round the house during the night, nobody being allowed to enter. At the resumed search next day, some clay crucibles were found with various pieces of alloy. The facts, said the Sessions Judge, were fully proved in evidence before him. The inference that accused had been counterfeiting rupees was irresistible short of actually being seen committing the offence. The charcoal fire was burning and the bellows were attached to it, and the whole house was a museum of spurious coins and the means of producing them. Among the articles found lying about were moulds bearing rupee impressions and filled with an ingenious contrivance for the reception of molten metal, a heavy wooden block with impressions of coins still hot, counterfeit rupees in finished state, etc. The counterfeit coins were by no means clumsy or inartistic, and the records of the court shewed that offences against the coinage were undesirably common in Ahmedabad. Mr. Batchelor was of opinion that the case reflected credit on Mr. J. A. Wallinger for a smart piece of police work, skilfully planned and skilfully executed. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

SWINDLERS AT WORK.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Grennan charged Baboolal Manordas, Motiram Salegam and Vithaldas Toolsidas, all Hindus, with attempting to cheat Khemji Cooverji, a dealer in ghee, in respect of Rs. 110 in currency notes. The last two accused were further charged with theft and abetment of the offence. The accused were defended by Mr. Smetham, solicitor, and Messrs S. B. Spencer and Valinker, pleaders. The case for the prosecution was that on the 13th May last, first accused went to the complainant's shop and said that his master wanted to purchase ghee and that he should go with him to his master's place with the sample. This the complainant did and on going to the house saw second accused, who approved of the sample, fixed the price and said he would take orders from his master and asked him to call again the following day. Next day first accused again went to the complainant's shop and took complainant to the same house as before. Second accused again met him there and told him that he would not make much out of the ghee business, that his master had four or five thousand rupees worth of ornaments to sell for Rs. 2,000, that he had himself bought them for Rs. 2,000 and that he would sell him (complainant) the same, if he brought Rs. 2,000. The complainant was then shown a tin box, supposed to contain the ornaments and he then left. Suspecting something wrong, complainant saw his friend Purshotum and with his advice saw Inspector Bartley, who told him to take some money the next day and secure the ornaments if possible, promising at the same time that if he blew a whistle he and other police officers would come on the spot and make arrests. Accordingly, complainant on the 15th May went in company of first accused to the house with Rs. 110 in notes of Rs. 10 each and saw the third accused there for the first time. The second accused was first questioned by the third accused about the price of the ornaments. He said "have you got Rs. 2,000 for the ornaments" No. 2 said; "Yes Sir," and he produced the bundle which looked like a bundle of notes and gave it to No. 3. The latter then asked No 2 if he got the customer he had promised to bring and he (No 2) pointed out the complainant. No. 3 thereupon asked complainant if he had brought the money and the latter replying in the affirmative, produced Rs. 110 from his pocket and it was alleged that as soon as the money was taken out No 2 held complainant and No 3 snatched the bundle from his hand. Complainant shouted, when Nos 2 and 3 ran downstairs. He then gave the whistle, the police came upon the scene and arrested the accused on the stairs. No 3 was then told to produce all the money he had in his possession. He took out Rs. 1880 in notes and some small cash from his pocket, but not the bundle of notes, which the police found in his coat-pocket, when they searched his clothes. It looked like a large bundle of notes, but it contained only one ten rupee note wrapped up on the outside and other stuffing consisted of torn pages of an account book rolled up together, to deceive one into a belief that the bundle really did contain two thousand rupees in bank notes.

The Magistrate in course of his long judgment said that he did not think it could be denied that on three successive days No. 1 called at the complainant's shop and took him to the house of No. 2 at Kolsa Mohalla and that on the last day, when the police raided the place, Nos. 2 and 3 were seen running downstairs and that when No. 3 snatched a bundle of Rs. 110 worth of notes and a larger bundle supposed to contain Rs. 20 0 were found in his pocket. These, the Court held, were very suspicious circumstances and the accused in their statements before the Court had not given a satisfactory explanation regarding them. It was urged in the defence that complainant gambled in partnership with accused Vithaldas and Motiram and that he owed some money to No. 2 who sent No. 1 to him to receive it. Evidence was also called to prove that complainant knew the accused Motiram and Vithaldas before the occurrence. The Magistrate held that the defence was false and that some of the witnesses called by them were of questionable character and their evidence carried no weight. In conclusion his Worship observed that all the circumstances when taken together made out a very strong case against the accused, and the first accused who took more or less a passive part in the affair, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for the offence he was charged with. Nos. 2 and 3 were each sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour on the first count, and three months on the second count.

ACCORDING to intelligence from Simbirsk (says Reuter) a great fire has occurred at Sataraya Erynna, 135 houses and barns being destroyed. Two women perished in the flames, and 10 persons were badly burned. A telegram from Baku says a fire broke out in the naphtha works of the Bibi-Eibat Company destroying 21 boring towers, and a reservoir with 30,000 poods of naphtha. The loss is estimated at 150,000 roubles.

A SCARBOROUGH gentleman was rather bewildered the other morning to find no fewer than thirty-eight common pins and a shoemaker's brass sprig embedded in the white of his breakfast egg. The egg had been bought in the Scarborough Market, and it seems that one or two other eggs purchased there about the time have also been found to contain two or three pins each. The extraordinary egg is being preserved in spirits by a Scarborough naturalist.

A PARTY of holiday excursionists from Coventry were struck by lightning while seeking shelter under an elm tree at Stretton-on Dunsmore. A man named Raines was killed, and some women and children were seriously injured, their vision and hearing being affected and their hair singed. Robert Collison, a Norfolk Militiaman recently invalided home from the front, was killed by lightning on Wednesday night, while sitting at the open window of a public-house in Grimston, near Lynn. Two companions were also struck, but escaped with only slight injuries.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Thursday: The barometer has risen generally over the whole country. The depression in North-Western Provinces has practically filled up and westerly winds continue in the Gangetic plain except close along the Himalayas. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and parts of Bengal. Akyab has received four inches, Dhubri two, Jalpaiguri, Saugor Island, one; moderate to heavy rain has fallen on the west coast north of Mangalore, ligh train at Malabar and a few showers in Bombay Deccan and Central Provinces. Bombay has received five inches, Karwar and Goa three; Mormugao and Ratnagiri two; Malegaon and Nagpur one. The temperature is in considerable to very large excess over the greater part of Northern India, Central Provinces, east coast of the Peninsula, and very high maximum temperatures have been registered in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Upper Sind, Rajputana, and Central India. No change of any importance has occurred. The rainfall is still restricted to the west coast chiefly the Konkan, East and North Bengal, Assam and Burma.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain W. W. Cooke, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from London, experienced in the Gulf of Aden strong to moderate monsoon, from thence to Bombay rain only on the 19th instant. The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nadir, Captain P. J. Morgan, arrived on Wednesday evening from Calcutta, met with squally and dirty weather from the time of leaving Colombo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Maroa, Captain T. A. Adams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta had strong monsoon to Galle from thence to port strong W. N. W. winds, with heavy westerly swell and much rain. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. s. s. Ahmadi, Captain W. C. Candlish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry via Karachi encountered strong South West wind and heavy sea on 17th 18th and 19th and squally weather with rain and variable winds on the 20th instant.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Ct.	Colaba. In.	Ct.
Previously registered	25	54	14	05	16	51	12	76
Thursday, 20th June	00	32	3	30	3	94	5	09
Total	25	86	17	35	20	45	17	85
Total fall to June 20, 1900	109	07	00	60	03	61	00	91
Total fall to June 20, 1899	16	44	17	12	22	2	19	0

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to midnight.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Thursday, June 20th	2	43

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Callon standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·383	Calm	1	118·1	89·9	37	...	0·50	—0·20
Sirsa	29·421	SW	...	116·3	95·1	42	...	0·02	—0·96
Delhi	29·474	W	7	110·2	81·9	42	...	1·55	+0·31
Agra	29·443	SW	7	112·5	95·9	43	...	0·80	—0·22
Cawnpore	29·439	W	2	112·6	90·0	46	...	0·02	—1·29
Allahabad	29·399	WSW	5	113·7	91·7	34	...	0·01	—2·28
Jhansi	29·482	W	6	114·4	95·2	44	...	0·17	—1·82
Jacobabad	29·439	SE	4	124·0	86·0	73	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·573	WSW	11	94·4	84·8	87	..	0·00	0·04
Jeypore	29·539	WSW	11	113·2	87·1	56	..	0·05	—0·99
Ajmere	29·578	W	15	107·9	82·5	70	...	0·77	+0·03
Deesa	29·650	SW	23	105·1	80·6	62	...	0·00	—0·55
Ahmedabad	29·678	SW	6	105·8	86·1	60	...	0·00	—4·39
Bhuj	29·657	SW	27	97·3	80·4	74	...	0·00	—0·84
Jamnagar	29·672	SSW	12	96·1	80·7	65	...	0·00	—2·15
Dwarka	29·682	SW	25	89·9	82·3	78	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·689	W	18	102·9	79·5	62	...	0·08	—1·96
Bhownagar Para	29·690	SW	21	95·6	82·5	62	..	0·00	—3·79
Veraval	29·687	W	19	88·1	83·2	80	..	0·25	—4·30
Neemuch	29·604	WSW	21	103·5	80·5	60	...	0·04	—1·52
Indore	29·651	W	11	101·8	78·1	76	..	0·21	—3·84
Saugor	29·578	W	12	105·9	84·1	61	..	0·35	—2·25
Jubbulpore	29·578	S	9	102·5	77·7	61	0·09	1·52	—3·13
Hoshangabad	29·639	SW	12	104·6	84·2	55	..	1·85	—·47
Khandwa	29·654	W	14	101·7	81·1	61	...	0·58	—2·76
Raipur	29·612	SW	17	103·4	84·1	80	..	0·29	—1·05
Nagpur	29·685	SSW	15	100·2	76·	85	0·93	0·45	—3·64
Amraoti	29·696	WNW	14	103·3	78·5	72	—	1·21	—2·57
Akola	29·701	W	18	102·7	79·4	63	—	1·66	—1·56
Surat	29·722	SW	12	106·7	83·1	72	..	0·08	—4·32
Malegaon	29·695	WSW	[illegible]	101·4	73·8	77	0·74	1·37	—1·86
Bombay	29·784	WSW	9	85·6	77·0	98	5·46	17·65	—6·95
Poona	29·776	SW	15	89·5	72·9	70	—	4·44	+1·25
Ahmednagar	29·766	SW	5	92·9	72·4	86	0·23	2·86	—1·16
Aurangabad	29·746	WSW	..	93·4	..	82	0·07	3·91	...
Sholapur	29·755	SW	14	95·7	75·0	68	...	6·69	+2·80
Ratnagiri	29·916	W	2	79·5	75·9	91	1·71	21·5	—0·41
Belgaum	29·835	WSW	25	75·3	66·8	92	...	9·80	+4·95
Goa	29·815	SW	7	82·0	73·4	95	2·08	48·20	+29·12
Karwar	...	Calm	4	85·5	73·5	91	3·40	62·9	+37·07
Mangalore	29·890	ESE	2	[illegible]	72·9	87	1·07	[illegible]	+5·51
Calicut	29·890	NE	6	86·7	74·0	81	0·17	28·35	+3·92
Cochin	29·900	NNE	...	85·5	75·0	84	00·9	24·55	+5·27
Bangalore	29·850	WSW	18	82·5	64·8	86	..	1·33	—1·43
Secunderabad	29·789	SW	15	92·6	73·	71	...	4·01	+1·78
Masulipatam	29·735	WNW	7	101·7	86·0	75	..	2·10	—1·52
Bellary	29·820	W	11	91·5	75·7	58	...	3·90	+2·78
Cuddapah	29·806	NW	6	96·7	80·9	50	..	2·05	—0·45
Madras	29·777	WNW	11	106·0	84·5	54	..	0·21	—1·27
Coimbatore	29·869	WSW	11	85·0	70·6	86	...	3·66	+2·58
Trichinopoly	29·832	WNW	11	99·6	78·8	64	...	1·9	+1·05
Negapatam	29·801	SW	11	101·1	77·4	53	..	0·03	—1·08
Colombo	29·895	WSW	9	87·0	75·0	89	..	5·1	—0·88
Aden	29·717	NE	6	94·3	82·8	77	...	0·00	+1·34

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 2·44 (18·33); G. T. H. = 3·30 (17·56); St. G. H. = 4·33 (19·00); C. P. = 5·46 (17·59)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise being brisk at Bellary, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Saugor and Delhi. The distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are easterly on the Malabar Coast and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Dwarka, Neemuch, Raipur, Akola, Belgaum, Bangalore and Secunderabad, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in all districts to the north of Latitude 18°. The highest temperature in the shade was 124° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less cloudy in all districts except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Central India and at Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad, where they are clear.

Heavy rain has fallen at Bombay (5·46), over three inches at Karwar (3·40), over two inches at Goa (2·08) over an inch at Ratnagiri (1·71) and Mangalore (1·07), nearly an inch at Nagpur, about three-quarters of an inch at Malegaon, about a quarter of an inch at Ahmednagar and Calicut, and very light showers at Jubbulpore, Aurangabad and Cochin.

A small depression exists near Allahabad and the weather is only slightly unsettled in the North-West Provinces. The monsoon gradient is about 2-3rds of its normal strength on the Malabar Coast, while to the north of Karwar up to Bombay it is about 4-5ths, thereby indicating slightly weak weather conditions along the West Coast, which promise light to moderate showers there. The north-westerly winds on the North Konkan coast have disappeared, but owing to the weakness of the monsoon and abnormally high pressures obtaining in all districts lying to the south of Latitude 24° no rain of any importance is likely to occur except in Malabar and the West Coast districts.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

BRIDGE.

THE advent of the game is certain. Whether it has come to stay, how it will affect society in the long run, if its introduction is for good or evil whether it is any use fighting it, if the true policy is not to leave it alone and let it die of the vices it generates, whether, like lawn-tennis, it will die of the overskilfulness of its devotees, or whether the would-be devotees of Bridge will kill the game by their own lack of skill—all these topics are worth discussing in an idle dinner-hour. This homily on Bridge, is not written by a devotee or a destroyer; it is written by "Dummy" for the consideration of the Bridge world, and as Dummy sees all "the hand" at one and the same time, he certainly is the looker-on that sees most of the game. Dummy knows his comments will be classed with "sour grapes," he knows it will be said, "None so blind as those who won't see the cards"; he knows that those who worship the golden calf see nothing that does not stand aloft on that pedestal, and that till the day comes when the gold is ground into powder, and they have to drink it with the waters of remorse, they will not admit that the worship of the calf has aught but good in it.

Not that Dummy means to treat Bridge with unbecoming seriousness—that would be a waste of feeling, and it may be rightly argued, it will pass with all the other levities of idle life.

Here, Dummy perversely thinks this would be a great misfortune. Bridge has proved a great leveller of intellect. Time was, not long passed away, when, in certain social circles, to be a bore was to be a sinner; that man was greatly blessed who could bring to the board a pretty wit, a gift of talking high, and concealing cleverly all mental depth; that woman was greatly sought after who could organise a clever, intellectual game, or who could start some divine mystery, and see that it was treated on broad lines, and floated quickly away on the stream of time. Those who could play this game well were few. The circle narrowed; by degrees each got to know the mind of the neighbour. The depths were not unfathomable. The word-game and the guessing-game, the poetry and style-makers had their day, and ceased to be. The lovers grew elderly. Everyone had had his last "jeu d'esprit"; they were all old friends, and ceased to take interest in the weakness of the other. On this life, with its lessening horizon, with its old loves grown cold, with its craving after some new zest, after the toil of a day spent in doing nothing, to this world waiting for a new sensation came Bridge. It renewed the youth of the middle aged, it restored the confidence of the dull-witted. A man might not be able to talk well, he might have no soul for higher things; but he might have a very strong hand, and, what is more, know how to use it. And again the bore had another chance. "If I may play Bridge with So-and-so, I don't mind how often I meet him." Two tables, in a party of eight, settles the matter. A little ill-bred good management, and all the bores and outsiders can be hustled down to the one, while the elect four can sit together. Cutting for partners at Bridge does not always come right; but the soulful ones are never far apart.

Chance is a leveller, and the real good player has a position which is not to be despised in cash or in consideration. And what does Dummy, say against the newest fashion? A craze which has touched almost every house, which has made men and women search for those who can teach, which has made all conversation full of card tricks of speech, which has filled every bookstand with works on Bridge, and has banished Browning and culture from the intellectual centres. Is there anything to say captious or cautious about the world of folly and its latest toy? Dummy sees old loves revived at the card-table, it is easier to touch hands, to see eye to eye and the language of love is simpler when it deals with the history of its hand, and counts up its honours. "The jingling of the guinea" has taken the place of the piano, Dummy has been complained of. He gets up and wanders from the table, and comes on the two, or four, left out of the tables, and he interferes as a third, and spoils their old-world shop with some hurried comment, while his step is retreating back to his Dummy place. Dummy is also a sinner at next day's lunch, or "dejeuner." "Now is our chance," say those who have not yet run under the bridge. But their tale is never told for Dummy fights again with the hands which he held, and which held his money, the night before. He challenges, he accepts, he makes appointments. He asks what he should have done under such conditions, holding such a hand. Then Dummy goes, but so has the hour when the non-combatants hoped to hear of men and women, of war and peace, of love and hate. "This party looks as if Mr. Slam were expected," says the old Moderate entering on a Progressive before-dinner crowd, and seeing a vista beyond of green tables and shaded candles. "A Saturday sitting of the House will destroy Grand Slam's Bridge," says Dummy, feeling such a misfortune will make the Government almost collapse. "Don't talk politics if Bridge dines," says Dummy; "naught but problems of the great game diverts him now."

And what of the women? How has Bridge touched their lives? It has gilded the pill of middle age and made the look of the long descent downhill seem less steep. It has filled the minds of those whose eyes have never rested on anything deeper or stiffer than the coming fashion, or the last male acquaintance whose small skull struggles above his high collar. Women whose first youth has passed find that their hands are more interesting to their old friends than their faces. It suits the ambition of the young, for it is a game where skill will tell. It breeds parties and dinners, it makes friendship. The young are equal with their elders, the elders give place to the young. It is full of gaiety, and the hours fly, and the rubber is not finished, and life lies before them. And yet with the women lies the fate of the game, and its life in their social midst. Women do nothing by halves. Their love and their honour, their homes and their work, their extravagance and their intelligence, they give all, or they give nothing. Will they play the game as a game, or will they make it the vehicle for the strongest gambling excitement that Dummy has yet seen in Society? The eighteenth century is back on us; is the tide to be stemmed and controlled or is the lust for this form of excitement to go on till Bridge is killed by the weight of gold under which the cards lie buried?

Dummy is by nature not inclined to be a bore, but he sees the hands, he bears the stakes, and the "fortunes" are mounting. He knows who are the worst sinners, and he knows that men are as weak as water in the hands of women. Dummy loves Society, but he knows its love of committing murder and suicide, and he takes his stand on the Bridge, and he whispers to the pulsing engines of social life, "Back water."—Ne Oblivscaris in the "Westminster."

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN CHINA?

A GLOOMY FORECAST.

(BY PRINCE UKHTOMSKY)

PRINCE UKHTOMSKY has been interviewed by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Herald" on the Chinese troubles. The Czar's former travelling companion is a friend of the Chinese, and, indeed, of the Finns, Armenians, Poles, and other oppressed races, but in considering his views it must not be forgotten that he is a Russian. He says:

"The Germans do not mean to get out at all. That everybody knew who was in Peking. It was the common talk of every German there, and they made no attempt at concealing the object of their mission, which was to stop. What do they want? The Provinces of Shantung and Chi-Li, adjacent to us in Manchuria—a vast territory of twenty-five millions of Chinese inhabitants. They want the Yang-tse, but only for trading purposes. All this they see as a colony for Germany. I did not see Count von Waldersee at Peking, but every one there knew that he felt the falseness of his position. The Kaiser had forced him to it, and told him he must act and make a big thing of it all."

"Do you consider that the Kaiser thought the matter easy?"

"He evidently did. He thought Peking could be taken with a battalion. So it could but the battalion could not stop there. That is what he did not understand. He did not comprehend the tenacity, the silent resisting power of the Chinese, who have the character of the Finns. They will never forgive and never forget. There is no fear with them. The spirit of fatalism among them is far too strong. They would not care even if a milion or so more of them were sacrificed."

"Do they hate the Germans particularly?"

"No they dislike us all about equally, and now more than ever before."

"What would have been the right course to pursue?"

"To retire at once after the Legations had been rescued, and to treat the Chinese as barbarians with whom we would have no more intercourse. Had that been done Li Hung Chang and the rest of the Mandarins would have come running down after us. Instead of that—and I look upon it as a shame that the Russian representatives should be in such a position—the Ministers are running after Li Hung Chang, bowing and scraping, and craving audiences of him. When the rainy season commences the Legations cannot remain in the city. They will have to go up to the hills. They will go with a small guard of soldiers. What will happen! In the recent troubles over which there were such great difficulties, only one of the Legations was attacked. The probability is that the Chinese, now more angry and excited than ever, will attack all the Legations. The Chinese are very bitter, and have much right to be so. The pillaging at Peking was something awful. The railroad will once more be cut. It has gone back into the hands of the English. They have reinstated all the Chinese in their former situations, and so the line is in the power of the Chinese, who will surely cut it again the moment they get the chance. Then we shall probably have a recurrence of all that took place last year—the same anxiety, the same consciousness of our powerlessness, the same history to begin over again, the same expense, new expeditions—the whole thing."

"What of the soldiers left?"

"An enormous proportion of them will naturally die off. And then I ask you: What in the name of common sense are the Powers aiming at? What do they want? What can they expect to get out of it all? If they persist they will more and more diminish China's means of payment. The Powers are perfectly helpless. A war of vengeance such as Germany seems to wish is out of the question. Such a course will only raise up more trouble. Never was the yellow race a greater danger to us than now."

"The danger the Kaiser first drew attention to!"

"Just so; in the picture which he drew himself and sent to our Emperor. Victims are asked for. None of the real culprits have been punished. We do not even know if those executed were Mandarins at all. In any case they were men whom the Chinese look upon as sacrificed, and who, in consequence, will be recollected and honoured as martyrs. One thing I can tell you very positively—it is that those who think they can help the cause of the missionaries by any such means as those already adopted are entirely out of their reckoning. The hostility to missionaries has been aroused to a strength and fury never known before."

"Have you any idea that China will pay?"

"I don't think she ever intended to pay, and the Chinese rather think that they should be paid some indemnity for the wreck and ruin inflicted upon the capital. We cannot touch the Court. We never shall be able to. The Chinese saw all this coming from the year 1897, when we seized Port Arthur, and thereby gave a very rude shock to the Chinese Empire. Then they began to build the Palace in the new capital."

"Then your solution is: Withdraw?"

"Withdraw," was the reply.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Maroa, 4,451 tons, Captain T A Adams, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 7th June, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Calcutta, 19th May, via coast ports, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's extra s s Clyde, 4,098 tons, Captain W W Cooke, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from London, 25th May, with a general cargo and Mr J Bullock and Mr H Lyall as passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Ahmadi, 1,640 tons, Captain W C Clandlish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, 17th April via Jeddah, Busreh and Karrachi, with a general cargo and 140 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain C F Forbes, arrived in harbour today, from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 21 cases opium and the following passengers:—Sub-Lieut E W Dawson, R I M, Mr N Sloane, Mr P Extross, Mr Syed Ahmed Redda and 72 deck

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Merkara	1948	Sharp			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Elliott			A S N Co
Tullochmoor	2251	Guias			Captain
Crewe Hall	2634	Collen			M M & Co
Urlana	3383	Allen			M M & Co
Vulcan	2211	Vasey			M M & Co
Elax	2612	Baker			W & A G & Co
Prudentia	1792	Luckham			K L & Co
Vauxhall	2345	Chandler			P & O Co
Tientsin	2555				P & O Co
Kt Bachelor	4092	Pain			M M & Co
Louise Roth	2213	Thompson			W & A G & Co
Khandalla	1318	Sharpe			M M & Co
Goa	1270	Hirst			M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Smith			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Clyde	4098	Cooke			P & O Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Maroa	4151	Adams			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Forbes			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
B	H Maru	2036	Menrai	Yokohama	24-6	N Y K
G	Safari	1443	Tepe	Zanzibar	22-6	A Strandes
H	H M S Magdala		Capt T Y Greet, R N			Government
H	Tenasserim					Do
M	Ensenada	999	Moris	Repairing		E T & Co
N	Steinberger	2311	Ducker	Hamburg	22-6	Glade & Co
P	Fryd	213	Larsen	Mauritius	30-6	J Larsen
Q	Kirkfield	2290	Watson	Hamburg	30-6	W&A G&Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Clyde s	Cooke	London, May 25
	Nadir s	Morgan	Calcutta, May 19
20	Maroa s	Adams	Calcutta, June 7
	Ahmadi s	Candlish	Barry via Karachi
	Kilwa s	Forbes	Busreh, June 8

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Assyria s	Archdeacon	Persian Gulf
	Itaura s	Creft	Calcutta
	Umballa s	Sharpe	Calcutta
	Aphrodite s	MacGregor	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clyde, for London, &c.
" Mary Bacquehem, for Trieste, &c.
" Nadir, for Calcutta, &c.
" Goa, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—10 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.
City of Lucknow s—1 hogshead whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—80 cases ale and stout, Eduljee and Co.
Hispania s—210 boxes soap, Abdool Guffoor and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—20 packages ham, bacon and cheese, Treacher and Co; 125 cases beer, Lyon and Co; 5 packages chemicals, Nadkarni and Co.
Egypt s—47 packages papers, envelopes, &c, H Abdoolally; 20 cases Scotts emulsion and 10 cases clocks, J A Kirkbride and Co; 4 cases photo materials, D M Dukle and Co; 48 bales papers, K Shrioriswhnadas; 59 packages paper, John Dickinson and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Stanley Hall s—35 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 65 cases brandy, J Framjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Steinberger s—50 cases beer, C H B Forbes and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Inchdune s—18 cases playing cards, H L H Hassum; 38 cases clocks, M Kalnalsee and Co; 78 casks lubricating oil, Empress of India Trading Co.
Pos—1,080 packages lubricating oil, Vacaum Oil Company.
Stanley Hall s—10 packages clocks, M Kamalsee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Adriatico s—55 bales papers, C Macdonald and Co; 10 cases enamelledware, Crawford and Co; 76 packages, papers K Abdool Hoosen; 35 bales paper, H Robitsex and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—70 bales wool, Jodnowjee Kara; 100 bales wool, H A Mahomed Oosman; 22 bales wool, S Nathoobhoy; 40 bales wool, and 126 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 75 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 62 bales wool, Moorarjee Ruttonsey; 6,903 cwts cotton seed Meggee Vulubdas; 300 cwt turmeric E E Motiwalla.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—5 1-2 cwts ivory, N Miann and Co.

FOR HULL.

Crewe Hall s—3,001 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts cotton seed, W and A Graham and Co; 6,003 cwts cotton seed, Meggee Vulubdas; 2,000 cwt cotton seed, Ahmad Haje Cassum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trocos s—154 cwts rapeseed, Wagnjee Bechar.

FOR GENOA.

Elax s—5,000 cwt linseed, and 5,000 cwt rapeseed. Killick Nixon and Co; 1,400 cwt rapeseed and 700 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 75 tons old iron, Italian Colonial Trading Co; 3,001 cwt linseed and 1,000 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwt linseed and 1,900 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri 11 019 cwt rapeseed and 5,003 cwt linseed, 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt castorseed and 4,001 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 150 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 2.5 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Steinberger s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Kirkfield s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 630 cwt cotton fly, J C Loddywalla; 112 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 310 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 34 cwt gum, Hirjee Virdhore; 515 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Strinberger s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mary Bacquehem s—5,998 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Mary Bacquehem s—2,000 cwts casterseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin f—707 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 427 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 35 cwts peacock feathers, Hassam Alloo Mahomed; 277 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 20 bales twist, C Bhawanidas, 800 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—350 bales twist, Tata and Co; 476 bales twist, J David; 50 bales twist, N J Abraham and Co; 70 bales twist, P F Talati; 50 bales twist, H Mooltanchand 30 bales twist, Talati and Co; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Shingtai Company; 400 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 20.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T J Strangman, B A, LL B (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave o Mr J Sanders Slater, B A (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, f pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of second class Subordinate Judges vice Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi promoted to the first class:—Rao Saheb Damodar Kacheshwar Dhodapkar, second grade Subordinate Judge, to be first grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Govind Balwantrao Laghate, third grade Subordinate Judge, to be second grade Subordinate Judge; and Khan Saheb Pherozeshah Jehangirshah Talegarkhan, fourth grade Subordinate Judge, to be third grade Subordinate Judge.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Pringle, I C S, Asst Collector in Sind, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough on medical certificate for nine months.

Mr R Thom, Asst Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, was allowed furlough on medical certificate for six weeks.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L W Seymour, M R C S Eng, L R C P London, and L S A London, to act as Colonization Officer on the Jamrao Canal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr L Robertson, I C S, or pending further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col C Monks, I M S, Port Surgeon, Aden, is granted two months and nine days' privilege leave in combination with three months and twenty-one days' leave on medical certificate.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major S. E. Prall, M B, I M S, to act as Port Surgeon, Aden, during the absence of Lieut-Col C Monks, I M S, or pending further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W A Dickins having completed ten years' service is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr N D Daskmarvala, G B V C, to Assistant Principal, Bombay Vetry College, as a temporary measure.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T W Cuffe to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice Lt-Col H D Olivier, R E, Assoc M Inst C E, resigned.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt K. V. Kukday, I M S, to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties, vice Major S E Prall, M B, I M S, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H M Moore, I M S, on relief, to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, pending further orders.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut Col W W Petrie is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Capt S Evans, M B, I M S, on relief, to be Asst Surgn to the David Sassoon Hospital and Asst to the Civil Surgeon, Poona; and Capt A Hooton, I M S, on relief, to continue to act as Depy Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Registration Dist.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieut-Col R J Baker, M D, I M S, to act as Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Major Burke until the date on which Major Hojel joined.

Lieut-Col O H Channer, M B, C M, D P H, I M S, Depy Sanitary Commissioner for the Southern Registration Dist, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months (out of two months' privilege leave earned by Famine duty and one month and eighteen days' ordinary privilege leave) in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment of his Personal Staff:—Capt C V Sloane Stanley, 12th Lancers to be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

The services of Lieut M H Anderson, 3rd Bo Cav, have been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for employment of Plague duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr D W McGuffie, Assit Eng 2nd grade, passed on the 29th May 1901 the colloquial examination in Sindhi.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 21.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Motion.

255-93—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co—Sallay Mahomed Jafferbhoy Karia and others vs Lady Janbai and others—Muljee and R, Little and Co.

275-93—Little and Co—Sallay Mahomed Jafferbhoy Tharia and others vs Lady Janbai and others—Pestonjee R and K, Captain and V and Muljee and R.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For investigation of pauperism.

14-01—In person—Vullubhdas Mathuradas vs Muljee Purshotum and others.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1111—Mansukhl D and J—N C Macleod vs Kika Khushal—Payne G S and M.
1115—Smetham B and N—Canjee Arjoon vs Methabai—Tyabjee D and Co.
1117—In person—Vasta Kara Sonee and others vs Dullichand Mughajee and Co.
1119—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Asmabai—Payne G S & M.
1120—Payne G S and M—Shamjibhai Akhai vs Bhanjee Damjee.
113—In person—Dosa Gopal vs Bhanji Dhuoji.
1138—In person—Crusunarao Sitaram Dumati vs Dhumra Pacharia and others.
1139—Edgelow G and W—Pragdas Sugurmul vs Girdhurdas Mathuradas and others—A M and M.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

2867-01—Wadia and G—Chhabildas Lalloobhai vs Mowjee Dayal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.
681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sherif Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 15th June, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 15th June 1901—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system...	1,88,058	5,55,713	10,386	7,54,157
I M R do ..	52,027	1,73,931	1,343	2,33,301
Total....	2,40,085	7,35,647	11,729	9,87,461
Actuals for corresponding week ending 16th June 1900—				
G I P R system..	1,72,650	4,66,244	6,433	6,45,327
I M R do ...	44,487	2,21,412	5,992	2,71,891
Total ...	2,17,137	6,87,656	12,425	9,17,218
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+15,408	+89,469	+3,953	+1,08,830
I M R...	+7,540	−11,478	−4,649	−38,587

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—June 17, at Homeside, Stevenage, Hertfordshire the wife of William Drummond Graham, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRACUP—June 11, at Thistle Bank, Simla, the wife of R H Dracup, of a son.

MIDDLETON—June 14, at the Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of H E Middleton, (Penang), of a son.

DEATHS.

McLEAVY—June 13, at Bareilly, Jane, widow of the late Mr Hugh B McLeavy.

POWELL—June 12, at Bala Hissar, Mussoorie, John Edward Powell, of Saharanpore and Mussoorie, aged 63 years, 5 months and 25 days.

NEW GOODS.

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MAGIC ATOMISER *A continuous spray for the Toilet and as a Nasal or Throat Spray*	3 0
MAGIC OIL ATOMISER *for Nasal use.*	3 8
MAGIC VASELINE ATOMISER *for liquefying and spraying Vaseline, Alboleine and Medicated Oils*	3 8

Household Hot Water Rubber Bottles, all sizes, just received.

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BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1901.

THE KAISER AT CUXHAVEN.

The statement that Germany aims with a confident ambition at commercial and naval supremacy gains force from the speech of the Emperor William at Cuxhaven. He urged the Germans to cultivate a liking for the sea, and had Germany a more extensive coastline His Majesty's words might have a telling effect. Speaking at Cuxhaven, he could not hope to reach the ears of Brunswick or Hanover much less Stuttgart or Munich. The Black Forest will not produce sailors. And though the Teuton may approve His Majesty's affirmation of the necessity for a strong fleet for the protection of German possessions abroad, the enormous population of inland German states will be content to make the acquaintance of a fleet on paper without seeking experience of a fleet in being. This is not the first time His Majesty has appealed to people who have never seen the sea, to cultivate a liking for it. The principle that the security of German commerce and of the economical development of the empire demands peace at sea as much as on land, was affirmed when the German Naval Law was amended a year ago. The probable extended character of a commercial war was brought before the attention of the German people, who were shown the advantages which would fall to a superior rival and the disadvantages which would accrue to Germany. It was urged that "the Federal Government consider than an increase of the Navy will only be able to accomplish the intended purpose,—viz., securing peace even if confronted with the mightiest naval power—provided that it is carried out to the full measure in which it is projected." This declaration secured for Germany all the warships the Emperor desired at the time. But it did not man them and the growing needs of the Empire in the matter of warships will be accompanied by increased difficulties in securing a sufficient complement of men. Neither landsmen nor longshoremen make good sailors and Germany has a more perplexing problem to solve than she imagined when first the Emperor chose a fleet for a hobby. But the Germany Navy as it is to be judged by its achievements in China, is made of the right kind of stuff, so far as it goes, and the Emperor has reason to be proud of his creation. Whether it will ever assume the proportions he would like it to, we are very much inclined to doubt. His Majesty's remarks forcibly recall the solemn warning of a writer, who recently discussed the future of Germany in the "Fortnightly." "It may be said without hesitation," he wrote "that if Germany is serious in the ultimate ambition to be an almost equally great power on both elements, she must demonstrably fail. It is an attempt in which no country has succeeded, and the German Empire cannot come as near success as did France under the ideas of Colbert . . . If Germany cannot obtain our absolute command of the sea, and yet is to become almost as dependent upon foreign food and raw material as we are, it follows that what she must find on the water is not her fortune but her fate." His Majesty further thinks that the late co-operation of the Powers in China has induced mutual esteem and comradeship affording a guarantee of peace for long years. But the wish was probably father to the thought, for when the Emperor spoke of mutual esteem and comradeship, he must have employed the terms euphemistically for mutual jealousy and distrust which would have rapidly generated war had not the Powers providentially decided that the time had arrived at which they might safely withdraw.

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE. THE recent strike of mill workers, in which nearly twenty thousand operatives were concerned appears to have been the result of an unfortunate attempt on the part of a number of mill owners to reduce wages. Times have not been good for masters or work-people in the cotton trade, but a reduction of 12 1-2 per cent. was not unreasonably resented by the hands who with their experiences of short time and high prices of food have had no little difficulty in making ends meet during the period of depression. The attempt to reduce wages was not a general movement among the employers but was restricted to about twenty mills in the Parel district which, like many other concerns, have been recently working at a loss. The agents of these mills came to an agreement to reduce wages by 12 1-2 per cent. from April and notice of the decision was given to the operatives. But when they came to receive their earnings for April early in June, in accordance with the system by which a month's pay is kept in hand, the men objected to the reduction. Three thousand operatives at once struck work and in three days the strike spread to almost twenty thousand hands. The effect, so far as the mills were concerned, was that 6,59,142 spindles and 1,599 looms were thrown idle for over a week. The dispute was settled by a compromise in which the men agreed to accept the reduction for April only and the employers undertook to revert to the usual wage thereafter. The men, though they had a good case for opposing any reduction, in accepting the compromise behaved reasonably and the employers, with whose previous action there does not seem to have been much sympathy, were doubtless glad to put an end to the enforced idleness of their machinery on the terms mentioned. Their readiness to revert to the previous position is perhaps an indication of that reviving prosperity of the trade of which we have heard from more than one quarter. At all events it is held by a trade contemporary who might be expected to place the interests of the mill-owners before those of their employes" that the situation did not justify an attack upon the operatives' earnings. The "Indian Textile Journal," pointing to the fact that the threatened reduction and strike was limited to less than two dozen mills, concludes that nothing exceptional has lately happened to lead to a decrease of wages all round. If, too, wages are to be influenced by the cost of subsistence our contemporary not inaptly quotes the retail prices of the principal food grains and salt showing how the dearness of food during the last two years has pressed hardly upon the poorer classes in Bombay. They were the less able to meet the rise in prices of food by the limitation of their earnings through short time. In periods of industrial depression something of the loss must be borne by the employers though too often their first instinct is to cut wages rather than profit. In an industry where skill becomes specialised it is a serious mistake to attack the operatives' earnings too frequently. The millowners complain of wasteful methods of work and the need for devising schemes for retaining skilled workers in the mills. But the difficulties which have to be dealt with at present would be greatly intensified by a policy which led to frequent disputes between employers and employed.

PEACE MOVEMENT AMONG BURGHERS. THE latest papers from South Africa contain details of the peace movement which is going on among the Burghers. Those who had surrendered were singled out as objects of special antipathy by the commandoes, who wrought much destruction to their property. Mr. C. L. Botha, secretary to the Boer Peace Delegates, says the object of the Society is the settlement of the country on such a basis that permanent peace will be secured, and that from the time when Piet de Wet obtained Lord Kitchener's permission to work in the interests of peace,—the committees formed for this object have been continually increasing. In a long letter to the "Cape Times," Mr. Botha says these peace committees consist of men who are the backbone of the country, and to whom the average burgher on commando will look for support and help as soon as the war is over. He also gives a long list of names of prominent members, but an examination it reveals that they are all Free Staters. It is well known that the Orange River Colony is resuming its normal condition, but it is the Transvaal Burghers who show no sign of giving in. It is said that the only men in the field are those who have no stake in the country, "men who in England would be classed as paupers, and therefore possess no vote," but this hardly seems in accordance with the principles of common sense. If even a majority of the respectable and substantial Transvaalers were inclined to submit, we might soon be able to see the beginning of the end. Mr. Chamberlain has characterised the present warfare as the "smouldering embers of resistance," but they have been uncommonly active during the past fortnight. It is quite probable that there are numbers of foreign mercenaries and adventurers in the Boer ranks, but if they had not the sympathy of the bulk of the Transvaal population, they could not carry on their particular form of warfare. It is said that the "prisoners of war" constitute "the cream of the late Republics," and that they will hail the day when peace is restored in South Africa and immediately settle down harmoniously with Britons. Mr. J. F. Siebert, an ex-Orange Free State Official, also writes to the same contemporary on the question of peace. He states supposing the men in the field had the remotest chance of holding their own, the Burghers who had surrendered would not submit to be dictated to and governed by these irreconcilables. This would mean civil war, and Great Britain would then have to administer justice. The position is a very difficult one. We hope the movement among the Burghers for peace will daily increase in strength, but at present peace seems as far off as ever it was.

UGANDA RAILWAY CONTRACTS. MR. Evelyn J. Mardon in his recent criticism in the "Monthly Review" of the administration of British East Africa suggested that the Uganda Railway had been carried out in a most unsatisfactory manner. Some indication of the loose way the affairs of the Railway are managed is given by an action brought by the Italian Colonial Trading Company to recover a sum of Rs. 4,00,000. This amount is alleged to have been illegally deducted from payments due to the firm as castor oil contractors to the Railway. The charge behind the case is that the Railway Chief Store keeper ignoring the existing contract purchased from a firm who previously held the contract 4,000 gallons of castor oil at a price four times greater than that of the accepted tender. The evidence as recorded in the "East Africa and Uganda Mail" is confusing, but it is pretty clear that the management of stores is of the loosest. Officials declared their ignorance of the amount of stock under their control and admitted that their books were unreliable. The Chief Store-keeper was issuing large quantities of oil when according to his books his stock was exhausted. Each official blamed somebody else for irregularities. One of them questioned as to why the counterfoil and duplicate of an "indent" note were not endorsed similarly to the note of demand, gave the reply "It must be a mistake. Both are mistakes. Everything is a mistake." The path of those responsible for the oil stores, seems, in fact, to have bristled with errors. There appear to have been extraordinary demands for castor oil on the Uganda Railway, but to what extent, if any, the greasing of the wheels has been brought about by the lubricant known as "palm oil" has not yet been disclosed.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. FROM the annual report of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, we gather that the chief business they had in hand was the improvement of railway communication. The proposal to convert the standard gauge line between Hyderabad and Shadipalli to the metre-guage has been recommended by the Railway Commission, and the Chamber is also agitating for the extension of the metre-guage to Karachi itself. The management of the Rajputana Malwa line by the B. B. and C. I. Company is a very sore point with Karachi, the commercial community contending that thereby an injustice is done to their trade. Such management, it is said, operates very unfairly to Karachi, owing to the incentive of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to divert traffic to its own line. The question of irrigation is a subject in which the Chamber takes great interest. It is carried out on a large scale in Sind, and each year the system is developed. The Jamrao Canal, which occupied five or six years in construction has been opened, and irrigates 1,50,000 acres the greater portion of which is virgin soil. Numerous small improvements, all tending to increase efficiency, were carried out in the old canals, and year by year cultivation is becoming more and more independent of the vagaries of the Indus, which supplies the whole province with water. The effect of the opening of the Jamrao Canal on the export trade of Sind is likely to result ultimately in an increase of cotton by some 3,00,000 maunds, and of wheat by 3,15,000 maunds, (assuming that half the produce is available for export), in addition to large increases in oil-seeds, bajri, etc., while the colonising of large areas of hitherto waste land and the increase of prosperity to such a large tract of country cannot be without effect on import business.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY. ACCORDING to the latest returns, there is a great improvement in the health of Bombay. There has been a diminution in the fatal cases of remittent fever, which has been of a particularly malignant type. Of the 92 deaths Byculla returns 13 and Dongri 10, the remainder being spread throughout the City. Plague has also further declined, the death roll totalling 54, which is about half the number of victims who died the corresponding week last year. Kumbharwada returns the highest total of plague deaths, two of which are reported from Middle Colaba, a district which must be very unhealthy and insanitary. Its death rate is 64·89, and the highest recorded is from Dongri, which is 68·60. It has been one of the worst centres of plague, considering the small area of infection, rivalling even Northern Fort, a notoriously unhealthy locality. Deaths from diseases of the lungs are subsiding, and a gradual decline is noticeable in the deaths of old and infirm people. The mortality for the week totalled at 645, giving a death rate of 41·21, or only four points above the average. In the mofussil plague is not making progress. A few cases have occurred at Poona, but it is hoped that unfortunate city may be spared from another epidemic. Satisfactory decreases are noticed in the returns from Surat and Thana, and in Karachi there was a remarkable improvement. In the last week in May there were 133 cases and 129 deaths, but last week there were only 25 cases and 23 deaths. In Dharwar there were 132 deaths, as compared with 73 during the preceding week, and this appears to be due to a serious outbreak in Kalghati.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

MR. T. J. STRANGMAN, Barrister-at-law, who has been appointed to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge of Bombay in the absence of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, visited the Esplanade Police Court yesterday and sat for some time on the bench with Mr. Kursandas Chhabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Strangman took charge of his appointment yesterday at noon.

It is announced that, owing to a paucity of entries, the Bangalore race meeting in August has been definitely abandoned. In its place there will probably be a three days' local meeting. Only twenty horses entered for the twenty-three races, three only of which filled.

MR. T. W. CUFFE has been appointed a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Olivier, R. E., resigned.

THE Corporation at their meeting yesterday discussed the question of public lighting in reference to the illuminating power of the gas supplied to the street lamps. Eventually a resolution was passed requesting the Commissioner to ascertain whether by the use of Indian or Japanese coal or other material inferior to that formerly used an inferior or cheaper sort of gas was now produced; whether the gas now supplied has the illuminating power of fourteen sperm candles with the burners at present in use, and that it be chemically tested to ascertain whether the gas contains sulphuretted hydrogen, ammonia or anything which by injuring the burners may impair the brilliancy of the light.

PRIVATE telegrams received in Pondicherry state that the French Government has decided to except tea and coffee imported into France from British India from the prohibitive tariff, which comes into force next January.

THE following figures of tea exports, taken from the Calcutta Customs daily entries, are issued by the Indian Tea Association:—Quantity of tea entered for export to the United Kingdom for the first half of June 1901, 2,630,991 lbs.; quantity entered during the corresponding period of last year, 2,660,723 lbs.; total from 1st April, 1901, to 15th June, 1901, 4,020,923 lbs.; total from 1st April, 1900 to 15th June, 1900, 5,745,029 lbs.

THE P. W. D. authorities in Madras have again opened the mouth of the Cooum, and the sea-water thus let in has done much to diminish the hot-weather horrors of this "cloaca maxima" which were once more becoming almost unbearable. It is noticeable that the river has been shoaling very considerably of late years, and now when the mouth is closed for any length of time, large expanses of mud appear as the water level goes down.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 18th was 645, giving a death-rate of 41·21 per annum per thousand as against 72·51 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·46 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 92 died from fevers; 54, plague; 6, small-pox; 3, cholera; 2, leprosy; 91, phthisis 49, diseases of the nervous system; 128, affections of the respiratory organs; 28, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 34, still-born; 14, old age and debility; 41, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 11; Brahmin, 17; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 379; Hindu low caste, 85; Musalman, 101; Parsee, 18; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 3; European, 5; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 211 as against 299 the corresponding period of last year, and 212 the average over the past five years.

SOME FICTION.

MARY FINDLATER is a writer who interests without exciting her readers. She shows considerable knowledge of character, and her people act consistently in A NARROW WAY (a). We are introduced to a young girl living with a maiden aunt, in Edinburgh. The aunt is old, she is strict in her views, never wants amusement, offers none to her niece, is very fond of attending Church, reading sermons, and doing all sorts of godly things. Catherine Cameron grew up to this life, has a disciplined, and yet highly healthy and contented soul, attends dutifully on her aunt, never seeming to think that she has any right to a life apart from that assigned her by the old lady. Her days were really horribly dull. Her aunt had always "a number of small duties to be done,—duties, she called them, though there was nothing more important among them than answering a few notes, sending off some missionary circulars, or making out orders for the tradespeople, but they occupied a good deal of time. Kitty had always to read a chapter to her aunt from the Bible, and then a text and the 'Meditation' on the same for the day. These little tastes and regular rules were the filaments by which Miss Cameron clung to life. The great tide of the living had swept past her long ago. There are scores of such old ladies in every good-sized town—effete, deserted by all the representatives of youth or force, or gaiety, clinging to a faith which time and want of intelligence have hardened into prejudice, enduring an old age which is the natural sequence to an irresolute, ungenerous youth." And yet there was society still duller for which Kitty gladly returned to her aunt and realised that even hers was an existence filled with wider interests. This deadly dull life is made not alone endurable, but pleasant to Catherine by her own bright imagining. She lives through quiet romances of her own creation, and found entertainment in thinking how the characters who are her own creations would work out their fate in like circumstances. The realities of her life are not annoying to her, they are passed on into the lives of her fancy heros and heroines. She is not in the least eccentric, nevertheless, but possessed of a fund of good sense, calm judgment and gentle humour. When a visitor, a man, comes to stay in this strictly maiden household, Catherine takes the unwonted arrival quite calmly. It is a pleasant change, though she has her doubts as to the guest's enjoyment of the rules laid down by her aunt. From that time, however, life is different for Catherne, and the world widens, though hers is still a very narrow way. Dr. Marks, her new acquaintance is a little previous in his attentions to her, for he is devoted elsewhere, but Catherine remains apparently heart whole. She is not self conscious and is thus saved much unhappiness. The authoress shews considerable knowledge of human nature. Miss Cameron Kitty, Dr. Marks, and Mr. Livingstone whom Miss Cameron dubbed, to Kitty's bewilderment, "a worldly woman," Mrs. Simmie the unpractical mother of eleven, without one grain of common sense, and the Reverend Horatio Blates, Kitty's one lover, they are all people we have met somewhere or other, but they are not all people one would yearn to meet again. Their very dulness is cleverly portrayed, and they are real. "A Narrow Way" is an excellent story.

In THE WARDEN OF THE MARCHES, (b) the scene is laid on the North West Frontier in which the theoretical ruler overrides the practical to the destruction of many, and himself most of all. We have the elements of what must make life in the borderland the very reverse of common place. Lived within narrow bounds, it has to be, for danger lies outside a very limited ring-fence. The persons gathered in the small outpost are few, and practically carry their lives in their hands. There is Major North with his wife who is a clever doctor, plucky and capable, helping him in every way as he rules the border with firm but kindly hand. To them comes unexpectedly in the spirit of adventure Dick North's sister, and fascinating though we are told she is, it does not take the reader long to suspect that neither Mabel North's own life nor that of her friends will lie in easy places, as long as she fills her days with excitement and commands all the admiration she likes, and it is a good deal. Then enters on the scene the ruler by theory, the Commissioner, who, having been convinced that Major North's control of the frontier, is worked on mistaken principles, and that his own is a better way, comes up to carry out his own views. He is a very nice, courtly, old-fashioned, obstinate and easily deceived middle-aged man who listens to an arch intriguer—the deposed Prince. Now very sufficient reasons had led to this deposition. But from the moment of the Commissioner's arrival, plots and counterplots succeed one another. Many of the surprises and attacks that follow this re-opening of a wisely settled question, are as much due to the flirtations or the rashness of Mabel North, as to the Commissioner's love of theories and of his own way. After terrible dangers, fights and sieges, betrayals and dashing encounters, the Chief is convinced that Major North's is the true way of managing the unreliable tribesmen. Though his own system coincides with that of the "Great Great One" as the Viceroy was called in these wild mountain fastnesses, yet he has to admit that it has not proved a success here. Bahram Khan, his intriguing protege, has betrayed the hand that fed him, and it was only through the unwearied watchfulness and courage of Major North and his supporters that the garrison were not wiped off the face of the earth. Miss Mabel finds her level, too, and is convinced at last that life is a little more real than she thought it when she came from England to stay with her brother on the frontier as a quiet place in which to steady her worn nerves. Sydney Grier has in this story given us heroes and heroines very like those in her other books. But they are interesting and the scenes in which their days are passed, are made vivid and life-like. The climax is worked up rather too slowly, though the events are many and exciting.

Sarah Tytler, as a rule, writes an eminently readable book. In JEAN KEIR OF CRAIGNEIL, (c) the story is perilously near dulness. She describes her milieu well, almost too well, for it was dreary, and she has caught the very tone of the people who inhabit some remote Scotch village neighbourhoods. But we are too long coming to the story, just as such lives linger sleepily on the way. There is no plot. It is a simple chronicle of half a dozen persons, the central figure being an heiress, Jean Keir, a simple, unassuming girl, who is very much of a philosopher, and who keeps her head in spite of knowing that she has enough money to do whatever she likes with. The revolution worked in the feelings of her friends towards her by the knowledge that she is her own mistress, and mistress of her considerable fortune too, is admirably worked out. The reader is quite as disgusted as Jean, who takes it all quietly enough outwardly. She shapes her own life, and tries to be of some use though her encouragement is slight and her critics many. Her native shrewdness is a match for that of the people round her who allow themselves to be swayed by sordid motives, because, poor things, they are pressed by sordid cares, and their nature has got a warp in the woof that would otherwise have been even and straight. Sarah Tytler was brave to make a tale out of such simple and uninteresting elements, but she has succeeded. The Boer War acts its part in shaping the character of two of her least effective people. The story comes slowly to a happy head, when a fortunate accident threatening with utter extinction two rivals for Jean's favour, brings about a diversion, and gives the hero and heroine a chance of understanding each other, which they do at last. It is not an exhilarating prospect, but let us hope they continue their efforts for the amelioration of their neighbours' lives.

Frederick Warne and Company in their new and excellent six penny editions of popular novels, are determined to suit every reader. THE HEAVENLY TWINS (d) by Sarah Grand. BOOTLE'S BABY (e) by John Strange Winter and THE POTTER'S THUMB (f) by Flora Annie Steele, are among the latest volumes issued in this edition.

(a) A NARROW WAY, by Mary Findlater. Methuen's Colonial Library.
(b) THE WARDEN OF THE MARCHES, by Sydney C. Grier, Blackwood and Son.
(c) JEAN KEIR OF CRAIGNEIL, by Sarah Tytler. John Long, 6 Chandos St. Strand, London.
(d) THE HEAVENLY TWINS, by Sarah Grand, Frederick Warne and Co. 6d.
(e) BOOTLE'S BABY, by John Strange Winter, Frederick Warne and Co., Bedford St., Strand, London, 6d.
(f) THE POTTER'S THUMB, by Flora Annie Steele, Frederick Warne and Co. 6d.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The French Government in reply to a deputation, said that nothing would be settled regarding the Sugar Bounties before a fresh meeting of the Brussels Conference.

SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

In a speech made by the Emperor William at a regatta dinner at Cuxhaven, His Majesty urged the Germans to cultivate a liking for the sea and re-affirmed the necessity for having a strong fleet for the protection of German possessions. His Majesty said the late co-operation of the Powers in China had induced mutual esteem and comradeship, affording a guarantee of peace for long years.

THE IMMIGRATION ACT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Japanese, who is a nationalised British subject, has obtained one hundred dollars damages and costs at Victoria, Vancouver, for unlawful arrest by the Immigration Officer.

A COLONIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Taylor, Auditor-General in Ceylon, has been appointed Secretary of the Straits Settlements.

PRO-BOER MEETING IN LONDON.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A Pro-Boer meeting was held in London last night and was addressed by M. Sauer, the Boer delegate.

Anti-war resolutions were adopted.

Elaborate precautions were taken to maintain order, "Stewards" being appointed who promptly ejected anyone attempting to interrupt the proceedings.

A huge hostile crowd was assembled outside.

MR. BALFOUR ON SIR H. CAMPBELL BANNERMAN.

Mr. Balfour addressing a meeting in Holborn, last night described Sir H. Campbell Bannerman's language regarding the war as scandalous and shocking. He said he did not believe any war had ever been conducted with such humanity.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup:—

Santoi	1
Kilmarnock II	2
Forfarshire	3

THE MAIL.

SUEZ, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. Company s.s. Plassy with the outward Mails of the 14th instant left here at 3 a.m. to-day.

CRICKET AT POONA.

SHROPSHIRE L. I. vs POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

The annual cricket match—Poona Gymkhana versus the Shropshire Light Infantry was played to-day. The wicket was in perfect condition and barring a slight shower just before the interval, the weather remained clear. The Shropshires won the toss and went in first and compiled 154—Capt. Welman contributed 43, Mr. Furber 18, Color-Sergt. Bland 34, Mr. Rogers not out 10. The Gymkhana then went in and made 228 for three wickets down—Captain Wood 76, Capt. Douglas 34, Mr Ward 20, Mr. Drysdale 9, and Messrs. Edwards and Chichester not out 52 and 24, respectively. The Gymkhana eleven were in grand form and gave a fine display of faultless cricket. The bowling of neither side was, however, up to much.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT SHOLAPORE.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND CLOTHING.

EULOGY OF A COLLECTOR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SHOLAPORE, JUNE 20.

A most interesting ceremony in connection with the distribution of food and clothing to the poor workers employed in digging out and clearing the Sidheshwar Tank was performed yesterday evening by the Lingayet community, under the auspices of our very popular Collector, Mr. Maconochie, when Appa Saheb Warud Dashputre the Deputy Collector and other leading citizens were present. Over 3,000 people had thronged round the Sidheshwar Temple and premises to witness the ceremony and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Several speeches were delivered eulogizing the good work which the Collector had done for this district and he was specially thanked for granting a free site to the community for the erection of a new ghat at the foot of the Temple for religious rites and which it was resolved to name after him as a mark of their respect and affection.

Mr. Maconochie, by his unremitting exertions in combating the famine and adopting mild measures during plague, has won the real sympathies of the people and is held in high esteem by all classes and creeds. He has identified himself with every public movement that has taken place in Sholapur, and is deservedly popular. The proceedings terminated after the usual distribution of pan supari and flowers and clothes to about 2,000 women and destitute children. Excellent arrangements were made by the panch to accommodate the public, and great credit is due to them for their charitable deeds.

PROTEST AGAINST THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE CODE.

BIJAPUR, JUNE 20.

A monster open air meeting was held to-day under the presidency of Mr. Desai to protest against the proposed Amendment of the Land Revenue Code. It was unanimously resolved to appoint a committee with a view to sending a memorial to Government.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT J. D. E. HOLMES, C.V. D., Madras, has just published some interesting "Notes on the Cattle of the Madras Presidency" as a Bulletin of the Agricultural Department. The chief breeds of Nellore, Kistna, Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem, and Madura are briefly but lucidly described, and the Bulletin is full of most useful and interesting information.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS.

MEETING OF INTERESTED PARTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

An open meeting will be held in the Public Works Secretariat at Simla on the 2nd July, at which representatives of the several Commercial and Railway bodies interested will be present, to discuss questions of entrance of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into the Gherriah coal fields of the line from Mogalshar to Howrah, independent of the East Indian Railway, and the relief of congestion of the longer section of the East Indian Railway.

A report on the subject by Mr. Hodson, Director of Railway Construction and Colonel Wilson, Director of Traffic, is now being circulated. This report recommends, amongst other things, that a grand chord from Gya to Asansole and Hariharpur be constructed as soon as funds are available, and be worked by the East Indian Railway at Bethat, that the Oudh and Rohilkhand and Bengal-Nagpur Railways be given running powers over it from Moghal-Sarai to its point of junction with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Mr. Hodson and Colonel Wilson report against the construction of the Burdwan-Howrah Chord, and advise deferring the duplication of the Lower Sections of the East Indian Railway. They recommend, however, that Surveys be made of a line from Bishenpur to Howrah, which would shorten the Bengal-Nagpur route to the North-Western Provinces, also of a line from Nawada on South Behar Railway Lines of the East Indian Railway to Hooghly.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

SENTRY SNIPER CAPTURED.

On the night of the 6th instant, Captain Roos-Keppel and Lieutenant Keen, Commander of the Peshawar Border Military Police, successfully raided a village near Bara and captured one Wazir, a notorious outlaw, who is wanted in connection with two recent murders of sentries at Peshawar and one in Jamrud last year.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

SIMLA vs. SOUTH STAFFORDS.

In the match Simla versus South Staffords to-day, (19th) in the first innings, the former made 256—Wigram 97, Hensman not out 65,—against 144—Whatford 44, Erind and Cooper 18 each—scored by the Regiment.

LATER.

Simla completed their first innings against the South Staffords to-day, (20th) making a total of 346 runs—Hensman, 71; Smythe, 13. The South Staffords in their second innings made only 71 runs and were thus beaten by an innings and 131 runs.

RETURN OF INDIAN TROOPS FROM CHINA.

The Steamer Glengyle with the 28th Madras Infantry, No. 3 Company, Madras Sappers and C. Section No. 53, Native Field Hospital, left Hongkong on the 12th and is due at Madras on the 20th instant.

The steamer Haiching with the 4th Brigade Staff Bikanir Imperial Service Regiment and D. section 58th Field Hospital, left Hongkong on the 7th and is due at Calcutta on the 21st instant. The steamer Canning with the Ulwar Imperial Service Troops, details and C. Section 58th Native Field Hospital, left Hongkong on the 10th and is due at Calcutta on the 24th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has now been decided to give the Field Artillery in India the tray system of ammunition supply, each tray to hold four shells.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Petrie, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the 1st May.

Captain C. V. Sloane Stanley, 12th Lancers, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

No definite orders are likely to be issued regarding the return of the Cavalry from China until General Gaselee has submitted his scheme for employing Mounted Infantry.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 20.—Garwood, Captain, Bombay, 2nd Royal Scotts, Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, from Poona.

Cassels, Lieutenant, Bombay, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on leave from Deesa.

Sandys, Captain, Bombay, R. H. A., on leave from Mhow.

Vanderzee, Captain, Madras, R. A., on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURE, JUNE 20.—Smith, Captain, Bombay, I. M. S., on duty to Surat.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. A. C. WILD, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, has been appointed a first class Magistrate in that district.

Mr. T. J. Strangman, B. A., L. L. B., (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater.

Mr. J. C. Pringle, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in Sind, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough on medical certificate for nine months.

Mr. L. W. Seymour, M. R. C. S. (Eng.) L. R. C. P. and L. S. A. (London), acts as Colonization Officer on the Jamrao Canal in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S.

Lieut.-Col. C. Monks, I. M. S., Port Surgeon, Aden, has been granted two months and twenty-one days' leave on medical certificate with effect from the 15th May.

Major S. E. Prall, I. M. S., acts as Port Surgeon, Aden, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Monks.

The Rev. W. A. Dickins having completed ten years' service, has been promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain.

Capt. S. Evans, I.M.S., on relief, becomes Assistant-Surgeon to the David Sassoon Hospital and Assistant to the Civil-Surgeon, Poona.

Captain A. Hooton, I.M.S., on relief, continues to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Registration District.

In modification of a previous notification Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Channer, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Southern Registration District, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three (out of two months privilege leave earned by famine duty and one month and eighteen days ordinary privilege leave) in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months.

The services of Lieutenant M. H. Anderson, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner for employment on plague duty.

Mr. D. W. McGuffie, Assistant Engineer, third grade, passed on the 29th May the colloquial examination in Sindh, according to the standard prescribed in the P. W. D. Code.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

DRESS OF THE DAY.

A BANKRUPTCY IN BEAUTY.

MUSICAL DENTISTRY.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 31.

LINEN dresses are to be greatly worn this season, and some of them are beautifully embroidered. The favourite colours are blue in navy and cornflower shades, old rose pink, cream-colour, grey, and mauve. The coat and skirt style is the usual mode of making, but the coat is of the least obtrusive sort, very different from the wide, loose shape that was worn three seasons since. The basque is now quite short. The fronts are generally cut away to show a dainty blouse and sometimes there is not even a basque, the Eton shape or bolero being preferred. A favourite way of finishing off these linen coats is by adding a tucked or pleated muslin collar, or one in deep cream or string-coloured guipure.

The chief fault of dress at present, from an artistic point of view, is the exaggerated pouching of the bodice in front at the waist. This gives a very ugly line to the figure, and more particularly when the legs are short and the body long. When the pouched front is carried out in moderation it is not objectionable, but the aim of some of our dressmakers seems to be to distend the drooping folds of the overlapping material, ballooning them outwards. Voile and canvas are now the favourite materials for dresses, and, as a rule, much elaboration is bestowed upon the dresses made of them. Though nothing looks better or is more becoming than a plainly cut skirt with a shaped flounce, there are all sorts of strappings tuckings, and other additions which do not make the dress either more becoming or more durable, only more costly. On one skirt there are thirty-seven strappings of silk running the whole way round. Another has thirty small tucks or pipings on the flounce alone, and several above it in groups of five. All this elaboration is so much pure waste of human energy, since it serves no good purpose. Think of the annoyance to the workers when some thoughtless butterfly-woman, after having ordered a gown with thirty-five tucks, changes her mind when it is nearly finished and has the strappings taken away and thirty-five rows of velvet sewn on instead. This is the kind of thing that happens daily. Over-elaboration is never so mischievous as when it opens the door to fantastic change of mind in the whims and caprices of the irresponsible and vain.

Sleeves are at present too much like the "cloth sausage" of Dickens. Everyone who can afford it should have silk lining, for this enables the material to adjust itself to the pretty curves of the arm, instead of standing out from it and maintaining the rigid outline given it by tailor or dressmaker. A half-worn silk skirt will supply lining for three or four pair of sleeves. It gives a surprising amount of distinction to a gown to have the sleeves so cut as accurately to define the arms.

For evening wear bodices are almost all made with sleeves to the elbows, finished therewith ruffles of chiffon, lace, or muslin. At the opera there are scarcely any bare arms to be seen. A particularly pretty sleeve seen there this week was made of the most diaphanous pinkish-mauve chiffon, gathered rather closely under the arm, and held on by bands of jet and amethyst embroidery about two inches wide. The upper side of the arm was only slightly veiled with the chiffon. Black lace sleeves are sometimes powdered with jewels, sometimes with gold or silver sequins. It is likely that elbow sleeves will be worn in the afternoon when the warmer weather comes, long gloves being crinkled up the arms to meet them. Too tight a glove gives an ugly, wooden, look to even the prettiest arm.

River dress is prettier each season, and the average girl, knowing how becoming it is, takes special pains to think out pretty boating costumes for herself. Linen is perhaps the most suitable of non-wool materials for this purpose. It is now made in so many beautiful shades, delicate art tints, that very good effects may be obtained with it. One linen gown, in a soft green, very cool-looking and becoming, is trimmed with straps of white linen round the edge of the skirt. The bolero bodice is outlined with a strap of the white. This is worn with a white shirt or blouse, or some pale colours look well with it. Butcher's blue linen is a useful material for boating dress. It looks very smart trimmed with narrow red braid, and a bolero and skirt with lines of the narrowest gold braid on it and a pale yellow blouse make a very becoming costume. The coarse, rough linen is preferable to the glazed kind, as it does not crease so easily as the other, and has more substance in it, so that it does not go limp after washing, and does not need starching.

Musical dentistry is the latest fad. But it is not new. Twenty years ago a French "lady doctor" travelled about England with a caravan, professing to extract teeth, remove tumours, reduce dislocations, heal lameness occasioned by stiff limbs, and perform other cures requiring slight surgical operations, without pain. She drew immense crowds in all the towns she visited, and was for a time the subject of numerous articles in the provincial Press. Her modus operandi was this: She had a brass band upon the caravan, a triumphal car, on which her rostrum was placed; and when a certain number of subjects for operation had presented themselves, she arranged them in a row, signalled to the band to strike up, and then, with much dexterity, performed the operations one after another as the musicians were lustily playing a lively air. People in the crowd sometimes said that the band was intended to drown the cries of the patients as they were having teeth drawn or wens cut out. But questioned, the reply of more than one to the inquiry whether they felt any pain was that they could not feel the forceps or knife because "the band was making such a noise in their ears." Since then, the power of music to lull pain has been demonstrated by physiologists, and there are at this day professors of "medicine music" among the regular faculty in France, if not in this country.

The Lady Mayoress, Miss Kathleen Haydn Green, is establishing a precedent. She is the first wearer of the dignity who has published a book during her tenure of office. Miss Green's first volume, a book of verse, appeared in 1899. Her new book will be published immediately by Mr. John Lane. It is entitled "Twelve Allegories," and has a decorative titlepage and frontispiece by Mr. Percy Bulcock, who produced the designs for the Parnassus edition of Rossetti's "Blessed Damozel." Amongst the titles of the allegories are "The Man who had nothing of his own' and "The Man who sought the unattainable.' It is possible they refer to the career of the celebrated Richard Whittington.

"A Calm Critic" in M. A. P. says that nothing less than a "slump" in beauty confronts us in 1901. Comparisons are odious but let us consider the youthful beauty of 1901. The duchess of Westminster, graceful and charming, has little of the radiant, sparkling beauty of her mother, Mrs Cornwallis West. Lady Helen Stewart has a handsome and thoughtful face, but where are the perfections of her mother, Lady Londonderry? Lady Juliet Lowther is a tall and graceful girl, but pales before the brilliant beauty of her mother, Lady de Grey. Lady Wolverton is smart and chic, but can in no way compete with the marvellous charm of Georgina Lady Dudley. Miss Jeanne Langtry is a pretty girl, but does not sustain comparison with the triumphant loveliness of Mrs. Langtry in the glorious zenith of her youth. The Duchess of Westminster, Lady Exeter, Lady Chesterfield, Mrs. Rupert Beckett, Miss Muriel Wilson, Miss Pamela Plowden, and many more—one and all are handsome, pretty, graceful, or magnetic—but the question still forces itself upon us, "ou sont les neiges d'autan ?"

Lady Dorothy Lee Warner is the second daughter of the late Lord Munster and sister to the present peer. Last year she was married, under somewhat romantic circumstances, to Mr. Lee Warner, who owns a property in the Eastern Counties. She is very pretty, in the *petite* and *piquante* style, with a rose-leaf complexion, and a wonderful cloud of soft, pale gold hair, which frames her face in a very winning manner. This lady is the owner of no less than two pet names. She has been "Ruby" from childhood, and some of her friends have christened her "Halo," this last in allusion to her coronal of sunny hair. Lady Dorothy Lee Warner is bright and clever, with a fund of cheery conversation that is never bankrupt. Her only sister, Lady Lilian Boyd, is often to be seen at Newmarket, and one of her brothers, Mr. Aubrey Fitzclarence, a very popular member of Society, is Gentleman Usher to the King.

Miss Elspeth Campbell has been staying at Kilkatrine, Loch Fyne, with her uncle, the Duke of Argyll. Miss Campbell is the only daughter of Lord Archibald Campbell, and is a handsome girl of many and varied accomplishments. Her beauty is of the dark, picturesque type, and she has inherited in no small degree the vivacity of her charming mother. A typical Scots girl, she is very well-known and liked among the Western Isles. She is a capital performer on that most weird of instruments, the Scotch bagpipes, and is intensely interested in the mystic tales that are still told round the peat fires of the lonely Hebrides. It is not generally known, by the way, that Miss Campbell was, as a child, a great favourite of Mr. Gladstone. On one occasion, the latter was visiting Lord "Archie" at Coombe Hill, and had an argument with the young daughter of the house—then about nine years old. Miss Campbell, who has always been noted for her decided opinions, did not agree with the views of the venerable statesman, and frankly informed him that she detested his principles, though she loved his "dear old face!"

Although playgoers are lamenting the temporary absence of Miss Fay Davis from the stage, her friends are congratulating themselves on this rare chance of seeing something of her quietly either in their homes or in hers. And what a home hers is! All books and flowers—the two best things in the world after affection—and Fay Davis enjoys more than her share of that, as the books and the flowers prove. They are all gifts from friends. Lately she has started a book plate, a very pretty one, designed by Mr. Percy Macquoid, who has contrived to introduce into the work Miss Davis' own special flower, the lily-of-the-valley. The walls of her pretty drawing-room—where the books and flowers permit you a glimpse of them—are papered with orchard green, a shade that shows up very effectively the pale pink that is Miss Davis' favourite wearing colour. Her mother lives with Miss Davis, and makes a home for her—the two are not always synonymous! She is a dear lady, with snow-white hair, a complexion that a girl of seventeen might be proud of, and a sweet, simple, unaffected manner that helps one to understand her daughter's rare charm and unspoilability. An interesting little volume might be written about Miss Davis and her friends. Only one knows that one would forfeit her friendship by writing it, for she has a taste for privacy, and a reticence concerning the things of home life that are supposed to be lost characteristics to the present generation.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB AND UNREGISTERED COURSES.

The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. have decided that under their present rules *horses* which have run on "unregistered" courses out of India are *not* disqualified from running under W. I. T. C. rules. At the beginning of the Bombay racing season the W. I. T. C. Stewards decided that *horses* which had run at unregistered meetings in Australia would not in future be allowed to race under W. I. T. C. rules and they carried this into effect by refusing the entry of a horse named Kettledrum, which had been racing for two seasons and by warning owners of other horses, which had run at unregistered meetings "Down Under," not to enter. The question was raised by the appearance in Bombay of a horse called Huckleberry, who under an *alias* had run at unrecognised meetings in Australia. The result of this drastic measure was that owners of this class sold out at a sacrifice. Later the W. I. T. C. consulted the C. T. C. on the subject, and the result of the deliberations between the two bodies has now been made known. In the meantime the sporting press was not slow in pointing out the anomalous position the Stewards would place themselves in if they disqualified the horses and allowed the ponies under same ban to run. Other difficulties cropped up, among them, the case of Overture. The animal was measured a pony last season and ran as such: being once allowed to run could she be disqualified now that she is over 14-2? This question will not have to be answered now, but this and other points of a similar and more complex nature would have arisen and put the Stewards of both Turf Clubs to much annoyance if the question of disqualification were allowed to stand. On the broader principle that by refusing to accept the entries of such horses the Indian Turf Clubs would be helping to stop unrecognized racing in Australia even to a small extent it is not necessary, to dwell, as the number of such horses imported into India is exceedingly small. The number of *horses* of this class to-day in India could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and with the class of horse now running in this country the animal only good enough to win at small meetings in Australia is not likely to be imported in large or any numbers. The Stewards are to be congratulated on the decision arrived at.—*Asian*.

SEQUEL TO THE VAUXHALL CASE.

ACCUSED AGAIN IN COURT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Captain S. R. Chandler, master of the s.s. Vauxhall again charged C. L. Phillips, George Reynolds, E. Aronson, A. Larsen, Juan Cortez, James Burke, and W. H. Hermannson, the seamen of his ship, who were ordered yesterday by the magistrate to go on board their ship, with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands and with combining to impede the navigation of the ship. Captain Chandler stated that although the accused had consented to resume work they declined to set to when ordered. He believed that if they were summoned to appear in Court, they would make themselves scarce. He therefore, asked for warrants against the accused, which were granted.

The accused were arrested in the course of the day and on being placed before the magistrate, all the accused said they would not go to sea because they thought the ship unsafe in her present state.

Captain Chandler said this morning all the accused refused to turn to work and gave no reason. He asked the Court to inflict an exemplary punishment. The steamer had been detained in Bombay harbour for days owing to the obstinacy of the accused who were perverse, despite the decision of the Court.

Accused were sentenced to an accumulative term of twelve weeks, rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

The following is the text of the Government resolution issued on Monday:—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has received with profound regret the intelligence of the death on the sixteenth of June of Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jahan Begum of Bhopal, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

During the thirty-three years, for which Her Highness ruled her State, she followed worthily in the footsteps of her illustrious predecessor, Her Highness the Sikandar Begum of Bhopal. She administered her country with marked ability, and success. She was distinguished for her liberality and benevolence. And she maintained undimmed the loyal traditions of her House, which has always been conspicuous for its zeal and fidelity to the interests of the Paramount Power. By Her Highness's death, her people have lost a just and considerate ruler, and the British Crown one of its most faithful feudatories.

The late Begum of Bhopal, it appears, was suffering from cancer in the cheek, and even in February last the doctors did not expect her to live more than a couple of months. The succession of Sultan Jahan Begum to the gadi was approved by the Government of India so long ago as 1868 at the late Begum's own request; and the Agent to the Governor-General was authorised some time back to recognise her as ruler immediately the Begum died. This has now been done by Colonel Meade at Bhopal, and the formal installation will probably take place next month, after allowing a few weeks for the usual mourning.

THE report on the administration of Civil Justice in the Central Provinces tells little except of the influence of famine on litigation. Since 1895 the unfavourable agricultural conditions have produced a steady decrease in the number of suits instituted. Decrease in applications for executions is attributed to reluctance to take futile measures against impoverished peasantry, decrease in rent suits to liberal suspension and remission of land revenue, and decrease in ejectment suits to the decrease in population and in the profits of cultivation.

THE CHARGES AGAINST AN EMIGRATION AGENT.

SECOND DAY'S EVIDENCE.

THE trial of Bertram Eugine Hoff, coolie emigration agent at Cawnpore and of the two employes at the agency on a charge of robbing and wrongfully detaining a Marwari woman, named Ram Pyari, was continued in the Allahabad High Court before Mr. Justice Aikman and a jury on Tuesday.

Mr. Harrison continued his cross-examination of Ram Pyari. This related to a former visit she had paid to her husband at Jalpai, to her relations with Sita Ram her servant, and to the composition of her luggage. Shown the bag which she had previously identified as belonging to her she said that she could not identify it. Mr. Harrison made a long inquiry into her relations with her husband and the frequency of his visits to her at Nagore. Mr. Justice Aikman characterised a part of this cross-examination as a terrible waste of time. His Lordship finally told Mr. Harrison that he was pushing the rights of cross-examination further than he was warranted by the case.

Mr. Harrison continued his cross-examination on the previous lines, examining her particularly as to whether she was pregnant on her return from a visit to her husband a number of years before.

Mr. Justice Aikman; I never wish to interfere with counsel; but may I ask in what way are these questions relevant to this case? Do you intend to lead evidence to contradict her answers?

Mr. Harrison: We wish to prove out of her own mouth that the child is illegitimate or had never been born and that her whole story is a pack of lies.

Mr. Justice Aikman: How do you propose to prove this? She told us yesterday that she had a child five years of age who died and that her friends advised her to pay a visit to her husband as a means of putting an end to her grief. She has told you that her husband used to visit her once or twice a year. How can you prove what you allege? I do not think this cross-examination can possibly be allowed. It is merely wasting the time of the Court on the chance that the witness may make admissions that will throw doubt on her character. I think this is an abuse of the rights of cross-examination.

Mr. Harrison: I shall cut it short,

Mr. Justice Aikman; We shall be much obliged if you do.

Mr. Harrison: Did you inform your husband that your child was born?

Witness: My husband was present when the child was born.

Mr. Justice Aikman; Take that down. Unless you have some definite instructions to go by, I think this is highly improper.

Mr. Harrison then examined the witness on her journey to Cawnpore, on her stay at the "dharamsala" and on the manner in which she was taken to the Depot. Asked what had happened at the Depot when she arrived there, she said she asked the man who had brought her, where was Sita Ram. The man replied, "He is inside the shop."

Mr. Harrison: Immediately you were brought upstairs did you see the sahib?—Yes, I was taken at once to the sahib who was sitting on the bed.

Asked who had taken her to the sahib, she replied that there was one man who had a hole in his nose who used to visit her afterwards with a lantern.

In the course of the subsequent cross-examination the witness began to weep, saying, "I have been robbed of my ornaments and dragged from place to place."

Mr. Justice Aikman remarked that the woman had had a trying time in being taken to the various courts. He directed her to be taken out of Court until she recovered.

When the cross-examination was resumed, Mr. Harrison asked: "Did the sahib touch any of the ornaments after they were taken off?" "I do not remember."

The ornaments were taken off by force. She was weeping, not screaming at the time. They tried to take off her anklets at the time but could not. The box was opened in the Depot in her presence by Kasim Ali, who opened it with one of a bunch of keys. Nothing was taken out of the box at that time. The lid was lifted and the ornaments put in. On the first day they offered her *puris*, but she refused to eat them. She used to see the sahib sleeping in the room where she had been robbed. She also saw him writing in the courtyard. She described how two men cut off her anklets with goldsmith's tools. They had been put on at the time of her betrothal. She said, "You have taken everything. Leave my anklets." They began to cut them at noon but it was evening before they got them off. They were welded into one piece and the men hurt her in taking them off. The sahib was not present when they were taking off her anklets.

After a long cross-examination Mr. Justice Aikman again expressed his inability to understand the object of the persistent examination on points on which there were no witnesses to contradict the evidence so elicited.

In the bungalow to which she was taken about forty minutes after sunset by the two accused natives, she got no food nor water. About the same time after sunset on the next day when they took her to the railway station the men told her not to speak to anyone.

Mr. Harrison: Were there any people at the station?

Mr. Justice Aikman: I suppose your point is to ask her why she did not cry out for help to the people around.

Mr. Harrison; Yes, my lord.

Mr. Justice Aikman; But I must remind you that the men had told her that they were taking her away to her own house from the Burra Sahib, who was going to cut her up and put her in the engine. This may sound ridiculous to you or me, but you must remember how credulous these people are, and that they believe ridiculous stories even in Cawnpore. You know that quite recently in the plague, the people believed that Government got hold of plague patients, put kerosine oil on them and burnt them, and that in consequence of this there was a panic. I mention this to save all examination about whom she saw on the road and in the station. I shall point out to the jury that she went under the belief that she was being taken to her home away from this evil sahib, who was going to burn her in the engine.

Witness in reply to a further question said: I did not speak to anyone through fear that the Burra Sahib would catch me.

The Cross-examination of Ram Payari had not ended when the Court rose for the day. Mr. Justice Aikman hoped that they would make better progress next day, as a good deal of time had been wasted.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	2	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	1	0	17
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi...	1	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	5	1	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	1	6
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	1	9
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	9
Total ...	9	5	83
Total plague deaths to date ...	96,311	80,476	
Same date last year ...	18	17	160

THE Postal Executive in London has its troubles with its staff, but these do not include the spirit of independence which is found in Canada. The following letter was recently received by the Post Office Department at Ottawa: "Sur, i wish to notify you that on next Weinesday this office will be shet as I am going moose-hunt. You kin fine me if you see fit, but I'll give you a pinter that I am the only man in the nayborhood that kin rede and rite."

A SERIOUS disturbance occurred among the Civic Guard while at drill at Antwerp. An officer, observing a man smoking in the ranks, reprimanded him, and, on the offender making an insolent reply, had him arrested. The other guardsmen thereupon hooted the officer, and brandishing their rifles and singing the "Marseillaise," rushed for the porter's lodge of the Velodrome, which was being used as a parade ground, and demolished it with blows from the butt-ends of their rifles. The police had to intervene to protect the officers, and one man was arrested. His comrades paraded the streets singing the "Marseillaise."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha, presiding.

THE LIGHTING OF THE CITY.

THE INTENSITY OF GAS.

The Executive Engineer, in a report in reference to the lighting of public lamps stated that the only standard whereby the quality of gas could be judged was by its illuminating power. The provisions of the contract clause 12 prescribed that the illuminating power of the gas should be such as to yield a light equal to 14 sperm candles. The gas supplied by the Gas Company of Bombay had generally an illuminating power of more than 14 candles. Thus it would be seen that it could not be stated that gas of an inferior quality had been or was being supplied by the Gas Company.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved that the report be recorded and the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether by the use of Indian and Japanese coal an inferior sort of gas was produced or not. Mr. Wadia said that it appeared that an inferior kind of coal, viz., Japanese and Indian coal, was used by the Company. These coals were inferior to English coal, and the kind of gas produced from the former kind of coal did not come up to the standard of that obtained from English coal.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jaffar Rahimtoola observed that the Executive Engineer must find out a standard by which he could ascertain the quality of gas not by its illuminating power, but by something else.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved an amendment that the report be recorded. He said that the Executive Engineer in his report stated that the illuminating power of gas was more than fourteen sperm candles, which was higher than the standard of gas laid down in the agreement. Having had before them this distinct expression of opinion, it was not necessary to go to the Commissioner for the purpose of asking him to report whether the illuminating power of the gas was inferior to that laid down in the agreement.

Mr. G. Lund seconded the proposition. He remarked that they had nothing whatever to do with whether the Gas Company used Indian or English coal. They could get coal from Timbuctoo for all he cared so long as the gas was of the standard set down in the contract.

Mr. Haji Yoosaf Haji Ismail said that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to make inquiries from the Gas Company and elsewhere as to whether the Company had found out any methods by which they could now produce gas at a smaller cost than before. If such were the case the Corporation must insist that they should have some compensation from the Gas Company.

Dr. Sukhia said the burners of the lamps were choked up and this perhaps interfered with the brilliance of the light. There should be a staff of men to clean the burners of lamps, and some provision must be made by which the burners could be well covered up.

The Commissioner replying to references to the contract said it seemed to him from the terms of the contract that what was contemplated was the introduction into the City of a kind of burner or lamp which would enable them to get the same light as supplied in the existing lamps,—equal to 14 sperm candle power—by a less intensity. They had not, however, got the improved burners or lamps and they were taking the exact quality and standard of gas which the Company contracted to give them.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that when they entered into the contract Dr. Katrack raised a very important question. He stated that discoveries were being made by which from materials of an inferior quality the same light would be produced and if the Company profited by inferior material being used the Corporation should also have the advantage. If inferior and cheaper material was being used the Corporation should have the benefit. The Commissioner might be asked to ascertain if the Gas Company were using Indian or Japanese coal or other cheaper coal or other material for the production of the gas instead of the material previously used. He suggested this as a rider to the proposition.

Mr. Aitken thought that the effect of the agreement was that if by the introduction of Welsbach burners or other contrivances the Gas Company could give them the same intensity of light at a cheaper cost the Corporation should profit by it. The Executive Engineer said the light was tested but he did not state whether it was tested with the Welsbach burner and without. They needed to be enlightened first as to whether the gas used now came up to the standard of 14 sperm candle power with the burner in use when the agreement was made. If not it followed that the Gas Company had gained by the use of the Welsbach burners and the Corporation were entitled to the difference. It would be better to stick to that point rather than to go into the question of the manufacture of gas.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that the contract was made on the introduction of the Welsbach burner.

Mr. Aitken said he would like to know in what circumstances the illuminating power of the gas was tested, and they were entitled to ask for a chemical examination of the gas because it might be that it was objectionable in containing materials deleterious to the burners.

Mr. Wadia intimated that he would accept Mr. Aitken's suggestions for further inquiries as a rider.

Major Mayne said the contract stated that the gas had to be free from sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia. Had a test been made in this respect?

Mr. Aitken's rider to the proposition was accepted in the following form: That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether the gas now supplied is of the illuminating power of 14 sperm candles with the burners in use at present, and to have it chemically tested with the view of ascertaining whether it contains sulphuretted hydrogen, ammonia or anything which by injuring the burners may impair the brilliancy of the light.

On a division the amendment of Mr. Khote was lost, and Mr. Wadia's proposition, together with Mr. Mehta's and Mr. Aitken's riders, was adopted.

ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding the monthly return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of April last. The report showed that during the period 292 persons were treated in the Hospital of whom 89 were cured, 100 died and 103 were in the Hospital.

Mr. Haji Yoosaf Haji Ismail moved that the report be recorded, and it was carried.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Corporation then proceeded with the consideration of the Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1901.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the report be recorded. He observed that the report showed a very disgraceful state of public health. The Health Department was spending 15 or 16 lacs of rupees per year, but they were not able to bring down the mortality to even half as much as the usual standard. The sewers of Bombay were not in a proper condition.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola seconded the proposition and said that one satisfactory feature of the report was the diminution in infant mortality. In the last report it was one-third of the total mortality. In the present report it was reduced by 50 per cent, and was one-eighth of the total mortality.

The proposition was agreed to.

QUARTERS FOR HALALKHORS.

THE ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved that sanction be given to an application being made by the Commissioner to Government to order proceedings to be taken to acquire, under the Land Acquisition Act, two plots of land at Colaba, one measuring about 68 square yards, and required for the construction of latrines, the other measuring 140 square yards, and required for quarters of halalkhors of the Health Department.

Mr. Lund seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil said that instead of going to the Government and invoking the aid of the Land Acquisition Act, it would be much better to pay a little more to the owners of the land and acquire it by private arrangement. He moved by way of amendment that the Commissioner's letter be recorded, and he should be requested to endeavour to acquire the land by private arrangement.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola said that the owners of the land first of all wanted Rs. 40 per square yard, while the Municipal officers stated that Rs. 10 per square yard should be given. Subsequently the owners agreed to sell their land at Rs. 25 per yard. When the Municipal Officers recommended the Standing Committee to pay the latter rate the Committee did not think it justifiable to pay two and a half times as much as the original estimate of the value of the land.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji thought that they should uphold the decision of the Standing Committee, and the land should be purchased under the Land Acquisition Act.

Mr. Mehta said that he was in favour of Mr. Vakil's amendment, because by adopting it they would not have to incur legal expenses. This should not be done in all cases, however, for if by a desire to escape the burden of costs they offered a higher rate they raised the value of the whole locality. There was always a feeling of uneasiness in the Standing Committee and the Corporation when a rate higher than that they thought reasonable, was proposed. The reason was that the Executive Engineer was largely in the hands of subordinates. He (the speaker) agreed that if possible they should acquire land by private contract except in instances where it was desirable to secure a decision in a Court of law.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed supported the motion.

Mr. Wadia said that already higher rates had been paid in the locality and that was a pity because under the Land Acquisition Act they would have to pay more for land which was inferior to certain other pieces which had been acquired at a rate of ten rupees.

Mr. Hormusjee's amendment was rejected and the original motion was adopted.

THE WATER QUESTION.

A SPECIAL DEBATE.

Mr. Meht said they had a number of notices of motion in regard to the water question and the report of the Committee. There was also a letter from Mr. Bruce to the Commissioner. He proposed that they should all be taken together and that a special day be fixed for the discussion. It was sure to take another day. A Member: More. It will take a week. He proposed that the matter be taken up at the beginning of the next meeting of the Corporation and he might be allowed to trust that they would finish it at least at the end of the meeting.

This course was agreed to.

THE NEED FOR SCAVENGERING CARTS.

The Deputy Executive Engineer's report with regard to the drain carts was brought forward for consideration. Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master moved that the report be sent to the Committee previously appointed by the Corporation to report on the subject of drainage. He said that in spite of spending lacs and lacs of rupees the conservancy of the localities inhabited by natives was thoroughly neglected. They would find filth accumulated in heaps in different parts of the City. Dustbins were seen quite full, and kutchra was thrown close to them. The City was full of stinks, and something should be done to improve the present filthy condition of the City.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia said that the insanitary state of the City was to a great extent attributable to the close system of drainage, which was not a boon, but a curse to the people of Bombay.

Mr. Mehta asked what were they going to have if they did away with closed drains?

Dr. Sukhia: Open. Mr. Mehta: If you have open drains in the city of Bombay you must have canals.

Dr. Sukhia said he meant open drains in connection with houses.

The proposition was then agreed to and the Corporation adjourned till Monday next.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

Our correspondent writing on Ahmedabad, June 18, says:—A general meeting of the Municipality was held in the Ripon Hall, on the 10th ultimo, when the following members were present to consider the remaining items of the Budget for the next year: Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram (president), Drs. Jivraj Doshi, Soloman Ibrahimji, Joseph Benjamin, and Behramji Nanavaty, Messrs. Mulchand Ashram, Ramanbhai Mahipatram, Mohanlal Maganlal, Ardesir Karajawala, Dulsukhram Hargovandas and Ruknudin Shabudin. It was proposed by Mr. Keshavlal and seconded by Mr. Ruknudin, that the post of road-roller Engineer be abolished, and Mr. Ardesir Bomanji, the Mechnical Engineer, be provided work in some other department of the Municipality. It was the opinion of several members that the engine is worked for four months of the year only and hence a permanent engineer need not be appointed for twelve months of the year. For the same place Rs. 50 were sanctioned by the Council instead of Rs. 240 for the year. Another question discussed was as regards the appointment of two auditors for the next year. The majority of the members came to the conclusion that one auditor only should be appointed and thus save Rs. 150. The candidates for the post were: Mr. Hirachand Chagan, a clerk in the District Court; Mr. Bilimoria of Bombay; Mr. Ganpatram Nathuram, late Head Accountant, now a pensioner; and Mr. Govindlal Dalpat, of the Public Works Department. A majority of members voted in favour of Mr. Hirachand, of the District Court, who was eventually appointed. Mr. Bawabhai Haridas, Municipal Engineer, was called upon for explanations, before a Commitee of Councillors regarding the expenses incurred during the reparation of a private street, called Dayabhai's pole. The Committee came to the conclusion that the Engineer had no business whatever to repair the street at the expense of the Municipality and therefore recommended that Mr. Bawabhai's salary should be reduced from Rs. 140 to Rs. 100 per month. The question will ultimately be decided by a general meeting of the Municipality.

One Ganpat Bechar, a hack carriage driver, was tried before Khan Bahadur Dadabhai N. Nanavaty, the City Magistrate, at the instance of Harilal Maganlal, Inspector of carriages, on a charge of using criminal force in order to deter a public servant in the discharge of his duty. The Magistrate reduced the charge to one of wrongfully restraining a person under section 341 of the Indian Penal Code and fined the accused Rs. 15.—Ganpat, the accused, has obtained a cross-summons against the same Inspector and a Jamadar named Gulmahomed for handcuffing and wrongfully confining him under section 343 I. P. C. The case is now proceeding against these police officers. The facts, as alleged by Ganpat, are that a few days ago Inspector Harilal met him on the road to the railway station, when the complainant asked him to return Rs. 5, which he received on a promise to pass his horse as fit when examined by the Assistant Police Superintendent. The horse belonging to Ganpat, according to the latter's version, was not passed and therefore he asked the Inspector to return the money, which Ganpat alleged he gave him. An altercation ensued on the road, when Ganpat was taken to the railway station, where he was hand-cuffed by the police officers. The complainant is represented by Mr. Dazabhai P. Derasari, Barrister-at-law.

During the week ending 13th instant deaths from all causes registered were 183 and births 33. Fever caused 147 deaths in all. Thermometer readings varied from 98° to 180° during the week.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—The annual meeting of members of the Grantha, Sanghralya or the Marathi General Library, Thana, was held under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Bhikaji Gaonjikar (a pensioned district Deputy Collector, who came from Bombay for the purpose) in Sri Shivaji's Theatrical Hall on Sunday last. The report of the institution for 1900-1901 was read by Mr. Damodhar Sakharam Deshmookh, Joint Secretary, stating that there were 271 members including eighteen life members of the library during the year. There were 3,125 books upon different subjects in the Sanghralya including several volumes and periodicals received from thirty-six members and authors during the year under report. Srimant Govind Amrat Vaidya of Petlad, presented fifty copies of ancient History of India to the Library. The total sum of money belonging to the institution was Rs. 1,478-9-11 at the end of the year under report. The report was passed and the auditor's report was also read and adopted. There were about 400 native gentlemen present. The chairman made an excellent speech on Mharati Literature and Messrs. S. K. Bhagwat, M. G. Pandit, K. A. Padhye and Thosar, Vakil of Kalyan, also made suitable speeches on the occasion. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

An enjoyable entertainment was given by the leading men of Chinchni-Tarapoor in Mr. Jahangirji Dadabhai's Hall, in honour of Mr. Moreshvar Trimbak Sathe (Medical officer in charge of Bai Sakarbai's Charitable Dispensary) on the eve of his departure to Bassein, where he has been transferred. Messrs. Hari Govind Gokhle and Goorjar made speeches eulogising the services of Mr. Sathe. Shet Narsilal Harilal handed over an address to Mr. Sathe on behalf of the leading men of the town for the valuable services he has performed at Chinchni. Tarapoor Shet Narsilal garlanded Mr. Sathe and the latter left the Hall amidst loud cheers.

A notorious Bheel of Shapoor Taluka has been arrested for murdering his wife with an arrow, at Ewoor in Salsette a few days ago. He will be tried shortly.

Two inches and thirty-seven cents of rain fell here yesterday. The total fall registered up to date (19th) is seventeen inches and nineteen cents, and the total fall to the same date last year (1900) was eleven inches and twenty-seven cents.

THE PRAYERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Although the first Lord of the Treasury was unable to satisfy what he described as the "historic curiosity" of Colonel Nolan in regard to the origin of the prayers used at the commencement of each day's sitting, it is interesting to note that according to the authorities both Houses use the same form of prayer, which was prepared as long ago as the year 1660 for the Upper Chamber, at which period it was presumably also adopted by the Commons. It was during the Long Parliament that a chaplain was first appointed to "pray with the House daily"; and before that date the prayers were read either by the Speaker himself or by the Clerk at the table. On one occasion, in the seventeenth century, there being no Minister present and it being doubtful whether the Speaker or the Clerk was entitled to read the prayers the House commenced its business without the usual ministrations. In even earlier times—during the Speakership of Mr. Christopher Wray in 1570—prayers were begun each morning at 8-30, and every member making default was required to forfeit fourpence for the poor man's box.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

THE BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

STATEMENT BY THE WATER WORKS ENGINEER.

Mr. A Fairlie Bruce, Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, has addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner in reference to the recent complaints about the Water Supply to the City in which he states: "Sir,—With reference to the numerous complaints which have recently been made against the Water Department, I have the honour to submit that it is now time I should be heard in its defence. In order to do this it seems necessary that I should review the recommendations that I have made from time to time since I have been Water Engineer to the Municipality, and that I should also draw attention to the administrative and executive difficulties with which I have had to contend. Shortly after my appointment to my present post it was apparent to me that defects existed in the design and construction of the Water Works of the City, which, unless remedied or counteracted, must result in an inefficient water-supply. The three most salient defects that were apparent to me were:—(1) Defective pressure. (2) Deficient filtering-area. (3) Absence of control over the distribution of the Tansa supply."

After detailing the measures which he has at times recommended to remedy these waters, and pointing out that though these recommendations were made in 1898 nothing has yet been done, he proceeds: "In addition to suggesting these remedial measures, I brought to notice in my letter above referred to, that in order to protect Bombay from the scarcity of water caused by any serious accident to the Tansa Aqueduct or Syphons, and also incidentally to renew a portion of the 32" main which is in a very corroded condition, I recommended the laying of a 52" main from Vehar to the 48" Tansa Main a Kurla. This proposal was first only partially accepted by the Corporation, and even this acceptance will now, more than three years after my proposal was originally submitted, be held in abeyance as the Corporation have referred the matter back to the Standing Committee, in order to ascertain if there are funds to carry out the whole scheme. I might in conclusion incidentally mention that last year I worked out a tentative scheme for the supply of the upper portions of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill by means of a Pumping Engine delivering into an elevated tank or stand pipe, but on discussing the matter with Mr. Harvey, we came to the conclusion that the time was not opportune for placing the proposal before the Corporation.

I have held consistently since my examination of the Water Works of the City was first made, that the remedies for a more efficient supply lay in the directions I have indicated in my various reports. There has been much discussion, there have been references and cross-references, there has been consultation with an expert. For between two and three years my schemes have been discussed by various bodies and persons, and if the bitterness of the outcry against my Department is to be taken as any criterion, and if the repeated explanations which I have been called upon to furnish, indicate the degree of confidence felt in my administration by members of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, then I would indeed have to confess that the remedy lay in the direction of a reorganization of my Department. But there can be no reorganization on a sound basis, while the consensus of opinion of the Executive and Consultant Officers, pointing to the necessity for the adoption of certain reforms, does not receive speedy attention at the hands of the Corporation which the importance of the subject demands, and as long as the Standing Committee and the Corporation while deferring the adoption of the measures I suggested in their entirety do not order the pursuance of an alternative policy which in their opinion would achieve the ends I have as much, if not more at heart (seeing that my reputation is involved), than any corporate member of this City. The Engineer then proceeds to refer to difficulties with his staff and to things being done contrary to his orders. He concludes: "Were measures adopted to give effect to the proposals I have from time to time advanced, or were a line of policy sketched out by the Corporation, which would give results identical with those I confidently anticipate from the adoption of my proposals, the City would be efficiently served and the regular supply to any district or locality would not be at the mercy of sluicemen as is the case at present. The ideals to be aimed at are: (1) The receipt into and distribution from service reservoir of all the water supplied to the City, thus dispensing with the necessity for working the sluice valves all over the town, centralising the responsibility for the supply of water to any particular district, and giving the Water Engineer the opportunity of regulating the supply without the intervention of irresponsible subordinates. (2) The filtration of the Tulsi and Vehar supplies. (3) The reduction of waste. When these ideals, which are contemplated by my proposal, are realised, and not till then will complaints cease.

For over twenty years now it has formed part of my duties to deal with water works, and this is the first occasion on which my administration has been subjected to unfavourable criticisms. I have above detailed the causes which have produced this result, and most respectfully claim in fairness to myself, that the results have been foreseen and provided for by me, and that if my recommendations have not been adopted or any alternative policy pursued, the responsibility for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs must be looked for elsewhere than in the conduct of the administration of my Department.

SOME FICTION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The first had a remarkable success when it was first published, a success due not alone to its cleverness, but also to its daring discussion of much that is, as a rule, ignored in stories intended for amusement, and it will probably find a wider public now. Whether the breaking of the thin ice by launching a novel on the social sea was an advantage or not is difficult to say. The book is very clever, and its author has undoubtedly made a mark on her time. The twins are such fearful little imps, but they are not the only imps in the book. There are grown-ups who are far worse, but these young ones relieve the moments of intense tragedy, which play havoc with their elders. There is no fear of dulness ruling in the family circle that owns them. They will be as welcome in this easily acquired edition as they were in their six-shilling garb. Bootle's Baby is a very different style of story. It belongs to the optimistic shelf, not the pessimistic. It touches nothing that uproots one's belief in the ultimate perfection of our nature, and amuses us quietly as we read. John Strange Winter has written many books, but none that has excelled this in easy popularity. The Potter's Thumb, by many considered the best of Mrs. Steel's stories, as to local colour, style and probability, is now placed within everybody's reach. The book is a tale of Upper India in which natives, Europeans and half-castes figure, with all the superstitions and intrigues natural to the minds of those brought up more on traditions than anything else. The European long resident in the country is more or less the victim of the belief of his neighbours. The interest of the story is considerable, its pathos terribly real. It takes one into the bye-ways of life in India, and is told with all the writer's power of vivid delineation and sympathy with every one of her characters, good or bad. That is indeed where her great strength lies, that she can enter into all their designs, into all their belief in fatality, into their listlessness, and again into their eager intriguing, and their vindictive passions. Truly "The Potter's Thumb" is a book to be read by any one who wants a lesson in understanding the people among whom his lot will be cast if he wanders far afield in Upper India.

Two volumes of short stories one "A State Secret" (g) by B.M. Croker, and another "Strange Happenings" (h) by W.E.Norris, Clark Russell, Grant Allen, and several other writers present a variety of amusing episodes in every country and climate, well conceived, spicy, and original. For pathetic ones perhaps "A State Secret," and "The Clue" are best in Mr. Croker's list. "The Proud Girl" and "Incognito" are two amusing stories where the heroines wake up disagreeably from their cherished illusions, but both are very natural, and no doubt such incidents are often met with (i) "Strange Happenings" number no less than eighteen excellent short stories, every one of them interesting, well-told, the incidents, however unlikely, being made to seem the fittest as the result or the fore-runners of the circumstances described; the people are all real, barring the few ghosts that look in on the spiritualist stories, and these are very entertaining spooks. Either or both of these volumes should be taken on a journey, or to keep one awake in a night vigil; they are bright, lively and full of go.

(g) A State Secret, by B. M. Croker, Methuen's Colonial Library.

(h) Strange Happenings, by W. E. Norris, W. Clark Russell, Grant Allen and others, Methuen's Colonial Library.

The "New York Herald" publishes a telegram from Lima stating that, according to intelligence received there from Cuzco, an Italian named Gianoni assassinated the French explorers MM. Reveaux and Limonier in the valley of Convencion, and was himself afterwards killed by Indians.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 18th June were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 17th 11 feet 10 4-5 inches against 14 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Kharif preparations progressing. Agricultural stock in fair condition and sufficient except in Karachi taluka. Price of wheat at Karachi 12 ½, of jowari 18, of bajri 15, of rice 6 and of Bombay grass 35 ½ seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 8 feet 6 inches against 11 feet 4 4-5 inches on same date last year. River not so low since 1893. Water deficient in canals. Sowing of rice progressing. Locusts appeared in four talukas, but did no damage to crops. Agricultural stock sufficient for cultivation. Price of wheat 16, of jowari 25, of barley 20, of bajri 23 and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Hydarabad.—No rain durig week. Canals flowing. Kharif preparations continue. Harvesting of adhava crops commeced in two talukas. Locusts appeared in three talukas, but did no damage to crops. Cattle in good condition in nine talukas and in fair condition in three talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient, but deficiency appehended in two talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 21, of bajri from 16 to 24, of jowari from 14 to 24 1-2 and of wheat from 10 to 16 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 2 to 12 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Deficiency of water in Begari and Unharwah canals and their branches. Sukkurwah canal flowing from 11th. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Locusts in Thul taluka disappearing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient, except in Shahdadpur taluka. Price of jowari 25 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 22 seers 3 chataks, of wheat 15 seers and of rice 9 seers 1 chatak per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Locusts appeared in parts of the district and damaged adhava crops in Mirpur taluka. Adhava crops being reaped. Kharif sowings continue. Agricultural stock sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 15th June 1901).—Rain during week, maximum 82 cents at Parantij and 2 cents at Modasa, none elsewhere; for season maximum 1 inch 99 cents at Parantij, minimum 17 cents at Sanand. Manuring of lands in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 15 seers, of bajri 15 seers, of wheat 11 seers and of rice, 2nd sort, 10 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Pice of hay Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles and of jowari Rs. 4-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, 1 inch 53 cents at Dohad, 14 cents at Jhalod; none elsewhere. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Deficiency in agricultural stock being fairly well met from takavi and charitable grants. Price of bajri 15 ½ and of maize 14 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 17th June 1901).—Twenty-two cents of rain at Nadiad during week; none elsewhere. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock insufficient; 2,545 bullocks supplied from takavi and charitable grants; the want wherever it is felt, is being supplied from these grants. Average price of bajri 15 11-12 of rice 10 11-24, of wheat 9 5-12, of bavato 17, of kodra 21 and of jowari 18 1-6 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Two cents of rain during week at Jambusar and Hansot; none elsewhere. Lands being cleared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient; the want, wherever it is felt, is supplied from takavi grants.

Surat.—Rain during week 8 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 21 inches 41 cents at Pardi, minimum 8 cents at Chorasi. Sowing of rice commenced in Bardoli, Chikhli, Mandvi and Pardi talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri fallen from 14 seers 5 chataks to 14 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Prices of other food-grains stationary.

Kolaba.—Rain during week throughout the district.

Ratnagiri—Good rain during week throughout the district.

Nasik.—Good rain during week in all talukas except Malegaon, Nandgaon and Sinnar. Standing rabi crops irrigated by in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient Cattle in good condition. Deficiency of agricultural stock supplied from takavi grants. Scarcity of water, which is keenly felt in Nandgaon and Yeola talukas, is being removed by opening water-works.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 47 cents at Nagar in the district maximum 74 cents at Karjat, minimum 6 cents at Shevgaon; for season 2 inches 83 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 2 inches 92 cents at Shrigonda, minimum 9 cents at Shevgaon. Sowing of mug commenced in parts of Nagar and Shrigonda talukas. Scarcity of water felt in Parner, Shrigonda, Jamkhed talukas and Nevasa talukas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock in fair condition, except in Nevasa taluka, where it is getting worse for want of sufficient water. Actual price of bajri at Nagar 11 seers 56 tolas, of jowari 11 seers and of karbi 48 seers per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week throughout the district except in Indapur, Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas, maximum 2 inches 35 cents at Mulshi, minimum 22 cents at Dhond. Khari sowing in progress except in Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas and Dhond petha. More rain required for kharif crops already sown. Want of rain severely felt in the Eastern Division of the district. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Poona 25 lbs. 12 tolas, and of jowari 27 lbs. 12 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 15th June 1901.—Rain during week in all talukas except in Pandarpur, Sangola, Malsiras talukas and parts of Madha taluka, where scarcity is being felt. Water supply very scanty in many places.

Satara.—Rain during week in all talukas. 1 inch 26 cents at Satara; in the district maximum 3 inches 70 cents at Patan, minimum 3 cents at Man. More rain wanted. Preparation of lands for cultivation almost completed. Sowing opertions commenced everywhere. Newly sown seeds have germinated and are in good condition.

Bijapur.—Rain during week, maximum 54 cents at Sindgi, minimum 2 cents at Indi. Kharif sowing in progress in all talukas except India and Bijapur, where it is retarded for want of rain. Seedlings of kharif jowari in good condition in Hungund, Muddebihal and Baghvadi talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient in four talukas and insufficient in others; the deficiency being supplied from takavi grants.

Belgaum.—Good rain during the week throughout the district except at Athni. More rain still wanted at Athni. Standing rice and other crops in good condition. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in Chikodi, Athni, Gokak, Sampgaon and Parasgad talukas and Murgod petha. Water supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week in 12 stations. Sowing of rice continues generally in the district. Lands being prepared for sowing of early crops in black soil talukas. Seedlings of rice crop, where germinated, are in good condition. Fodder supply deficient in one taluka. Water supply sufficient. Agricultural stock generally sufficient for cultivation except in a few places where deficiency is being supplied from takavi grants.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops continues throughout the district. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Mornings cloudy. Preparation of lands for cultivation progressing. Fodder supply sufficient.

Wadhwan.—Weather very warm. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Price of bajri 14 and of jowari 14 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Lands almost ready for kharif cultivation. Sowing commenced in Gandevi Mahal. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of undelivered letters and letters addressed "Post Office," Bombay:—

Alfretk Mrs
Allen Mrs
Aronson Lazar
Barrett P G
Bobby J
Curree J
Dhondi Manaji Powar
Doctorovich C Miss
Eckstein Fredrick
Eichholz B K E
Fretman R Miss
Galluzzi C Mrs
Geovanni R
Gibson Geo
Glaiser C Miss
Goldberg J
Grant J
Graves T W
Gunda Singh
Hackett E M Miss
Hawd John W
Hollender I Mrs
Jasper A Mrs
Kauffman Liza Miss
Kotzer Ameli Miss
Ledder E Mrs
Locke V
Maneckji Framji
Masadoe D
Nickson W
Nimmer Mein
Nixon S Mrs
Notton R Mrs
Olsen Annie Mrs
Raymond K Miss
Reuther A
Rillo S
Rogers A L
Rynd B Miss
Salzmann Herman
Senel O Mrs
Sessa A
Smiley J R
Spieler Adela Mrs
Stevens Miss
Thorburn T H
Trewby Miss
Upton J G
Warner E Miss
Warren W W
White Robert
Wilson R McDonald
Willoughby H Mrs

The original statue of Napoleon erected on the Vendome column and unveiled by Louis Philippe in 1832 has been discovered in the municipal warehouse. It was removed under Napoleon III, not being considered sufficiently striking. It was superseded by a statue by Dumont, and was relegated to Courbevoie. The Communists in 1871 threw it down and mutilated it, since which time its whereabouts has been unknown. It is now to be placed in the Invalides. It is the work of Seurre, and represents the Emperor in his cocked hat and *redingote*.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sudden changes of temperature sorely try persons prone to rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloureux, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation and reduce the swelling. The Pills simultaneously taken will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic and scrofulous attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly called hereditary.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE SOCIETY.

Touching the report of the last meeting of the St. John Ambulance Society in Bombay, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: Very meritorious is the record of St. John Ambulance Society in the work of aiding and relieving suffering humanity. Its usefulness is undoubted, and the world will ever remain grateful to its members for their noble exertions. We wish the society an ever increasing success in its humane work. It has opened classes and lectures to impart to those who are willing to learn the principles of 'first aid to the injured.' We hope that many ladies and gentlemen will take benefit of them. Those organized efforts for the relief and alleviation of suffering humanity which are conspicuously noticeable in Western countries have not come into existence to any appreciable extent in this country. Therefore, we trust that societies like St. John Ambulance Society will gain that help and support from our countrymen that they deserve.

LORD CURZON ON ARMY TEMPERANCE.

The "Rast Goftar" seems to be a great admirer of Lord Curzon. Regarding his recent address on temperance in the Indian Army, the paper remarks: The Viceroy has added one more to his great speeches in India by his recent contribution to the subject of Temperance in the Army. Lord Curzon's address was conceived in a loftier vein than is generally the case with the exalted dignitaries who undertake to speak on the subject, and it would be difficult for the British soldier in India to find out from the innumerable speeches and sermons addressed to him on the topic a single utterance so convincing and so edifying as the one to which he was treated by the head of the Government on 6th inst., at Simla. His Excellency claimed that, except perhaps the Commander-in-Chief, none could have a greater right to be interested in the reputation and honour of the Army than himself, and he rightly reminded his audience that that reputation is bound up in its moral character and its discipline, and that on these two finally depends its efficiency.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: Lord Curzon's utterances are always marked by a reforming zeal which is truly remarkable. His recent speech at Simla before the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association is full of sound advice and wise administrative forethought. Ever since he has assumed the reins of his high and responsible office, he has tried his utmost to show that he is bent upon doing everything in his power in order to promote good feelings between the rulers and the ruled, and to impress upon the ruling race that their most pressing duty is to act with sympathy and consideration towards the sons of the soil.

PARSEE CRICKET.

The Parsees have gone backwards in cricket: so says the "Indian Spectator": Of late the prowess of the Parsees has deteriorated in this game, chiefly through the want of an all-the-year-round practice that was to be noticed among them formerly. Their early victories made them think much of their strength, with the result that in recent years they have got more beatings than successes. It was delightful to watch their progress up to the year they contended for victory with Lord Hawke's English eleven. Since then they have not only made no advancement, but have distinctly gone backwards.

DECREASE IN THE POPULATION.

The "Rast Goftar" is taken by surprise at the terrible decimation of the population in this Presidency as reported by the Provincial Superintendent to Government. Our contemporary adds: Though much light is as yet to be thrown upon the subject, and no definite conclusion can therefore be drawn from them, the "remarkable features" of the last census operations, as reported by the Provincial Superintendent to the Government, are well calculated to give rise to some serious reflections. It is reported that a very large decrease has taken place in the population of the Districts and States of Gujerat, that, likewise, there has been a decrease, though a smaller one, observable in the Deccan, that only in one province, Sind, there has been found an increase, and that, taken as a whole, in the Presidency, outside the province of Sind, only four Districts and four States can show a growth in the population during the period. This is by no means a satisfactory position of affairs, and, even considering that a considerable decrease was bound to be recorded in the total of the population, owing to the last two disastrous famines and the continuous, unceasing havoc played by plague, during these four years and more, it must be confessed that the Census Superintendent's report has taken us by surprise.

WATER COMPLAINTS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" deplores the situation in regard to the Bombay water supply, and remarks: A bare consideration of the business transacted at the meeting of the Standing Committee of our Corporation held on last Tuesday shows to what a humiliating plight this city is reduced as regards its sources of water supply. Repeated complaints of the press and the public seem to lead to no good results in this matter. At best what is being done by the authorities is only to adopt patch work measures. Having regard to the state of affaris we will urge the Corporation to boldly move in the matter. Let the question of putting the sources of our water supply on a satisfactory condition be gone into thoroughly and the whole thing properly arranged. What is the good of the press and the public complaining and the members of the Corporation groaning if the state of things do not improve?

INDIAN PRINCES' AND FOREIGN TRAVEL.

Differing from most of its native contemporaries, the "Rast Goftar" vindicates Lord Curzon's order, forbidding native princes to go out of the country without obtaining the sanction of the head of the Supreme Government. Our contemporary affirms: It has been accepted on all hands that frequent visits to Europe by native princes, far from proving profitable to the Princes themselves or their subjects, are liable to inflict serious disadvantages on all concerned and instances have not been wanting, especially of late years, to show that the country has, after all, lost more than it has gained by allowing native princes to indulge indiscriminately in such foreign tours and travels. Of course, there are some very honourable exceptions, but it may well be doubted if there is in the world any set of men so little burdened with a sense of responsibility or obligations towards their own selves and those around, as the native Chiefs and Princes of India.

DR. BOSE'S RESEARCHES.

Speaking of Dr. Bose's recent researches, the "Gujerati" says: Dr. J. C. Bose of the Presidency College of Calcutta has already made his mark in the scientific world. His researches have attracted the attention of eminent scientists and even won their admiration. He recently delivered a lecture on "The Response of Inorganic Matter to Mechanical and Electrical Stimulus" at the Royal Institution. It affords a striking illustration of the far-reaching character of the long and elaborate series of experiments which he has been conducting during the past few years. His researches have been acknowledged to be of high practical as well as of scientific value. They have rendered invaluable assistance both in the progress of scientific research into electromagnetic radiation and in the practical improvement of wireless telegraphy and other forms of ætheric signalling.

PROSPECTS OF RECOVERY.

Observes the "Voice of India:" If the outlook is not very bright in British India, it goes without saying that the Native States have a gloomier prospect still before them. We refer, of course, to the States that have just tided over the last famine, with an empty treasury and a heavy debt due to the Government, and probably also to private lenders. How are these to get on even under favourable conditions? It may take them from five to ten years to pay off the debts, and, if in the meanwhile they have to face unexpected difficulties, they may be thrown back midway. We have heard of several jagirdars and petty chiefs for whom it is impossible even to pay the 4 per cent interest on the loans taken from Government, and at the same time to carry on their current affairs. In such cases we hold it would be both generous and prudent for Government to remit the amount lent for famine purposes or to arrange for repayment in such a way as to leave the borrowers free to work their way up to normal prosperity. In the case of small debtors we should prefer remission to suspension. After all, the amounts lent to all the Native States in India for batling with the last famine cannot count much beyond a hundred lakhs. What is that to the Imperial British Government? The Finance Minister may shrug his shoulders, or throw up his arms, at the suggestion. But it is not purely a question of money. The political effect of some such concession as we suggest, in the case of thoroughly deserving recipients, would be most salutary. We venture to think it is worth ten times the money the British Government may have lent to the Native Princes for purposes of famine relief. Nor is it necessary that the concession should be granted to one and all: there may be some who will not ask for it and will not accept it. In extreme cases, however, and where exceptionally good service has been rendered to Government, an act of grace would be most welcome. It would set the chiefs free, that is, bring speedy emancipation to the ryots. For whatever the chief has to pay to Government will be wrung out of the cultivator. Here is a glorious opportunity for the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. Let the poorer chiefs be freed at once from the incubus of a standing debt; let their subjects start in the race of life afresh, released from the handicap of agricultural indebtedness.

The Voice of India says:—We congratulated the twin-brothers of the Cama family, and Messrs. Ghose and Ghorepure, on successfully passing through "the eight days' ordeal" of the Cambridge University. The Cama brothers have had a brilliant academic career both here and at Cambridge. They have secured "first-class" at almost every examination, both these brothers generally running together. And this partnership, which commenced at their birth, has not been dissolved even at Cambridge, for they stand together high on the list. The Parsee community would have been still more proud of their young mathematicians had they been able to secure the Blue Ribbon of the University. We understand that the Cama brothers have been studying for the Civil Service.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 11th June:—

Mr. David Landles Neilson is appointed, under Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, VI of 1879, to be a pilot of coasting steamers in the terms of the by-laws approved by Government for pilots of coasting steamers for the time being in force.

Mr. E. K. MacDonald is appointed Chief Audit Clerk vice Mr. Hanson, subject to the usual medical certificate of fitness to be furnished by the Trustees' Medical Officer.

ADDITIONAL SHED ACCOMMODATION.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 1st June 1901, forwarding as requested alternative plans and estimates for providing additional shed accommodation in the Victoria Dock, the latter amounting as follows:—

Constructing an upper storey to shed No. 10	Rs. 1,75,400
Do. an upper storied shed at berth No. 11	„ 1,79,213
	Rs. 3,54,620
Constructing two upper floors to shed No. 10	Rs. 2,64,061
Do. three-floored shed for berth No. 11	„ 2,42,989
	Rs. 5,07,050

Submitted the plans and estimates above referred to.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved and Government should be applied to for sanction to the plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 5,07,050 for the proposed three-storeyed sheds on the South wharf of the Victoria Dock, the expenditure to be met from the sanctioned loan as set forth in the Committee's report.

LAND FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES.

Government should be informed that the Trustees are prepared to reserve the plot of land referred to for Railway purposes on condition that they are secured against loss by the Railway Co. agreeing to pay interest at 4 per cent. on the capital value until such time as the land may be taken over—such interest to begin to accrue from, say, 1st October next. The capital value may be taken at Rs. 27 per square yard on which the Trustees are now paying interest at 4 per cent. to debenture holders.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, 321, dated 6th November 1900, approving of the provision of two launches, one for use at the Docks and the other required for the Port Department, directing, as regards that required for the Docks, that the Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to oblige the Trustees by kindly allowing the plans, including working drawings specification and estimate to be prepared by the Chief Constructor, and that on completion the same should be submitted to the Board for consideration and disposal.

The Committee are of opinion that the Director, Royal Indian Marine, be asked to thank the Chief Constructor on behalf of the Trustees for the trouble he has taken in designing the twin-screw launch.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 7th June 1901.	Total from 1st April to 7th June 1901.	For week ending 7th June 1900.	Total from 1st April to 7th June 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	221	22	231
„ „ out of „	24	228	25	222
„ transported	12	147	16	111
„ attended to	1	14	1	12
„ warped	1	10	1	11

SIR BINDON BLOOD.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE GENERAL.

The name of Sir Bindon Blood is comparatively new in connection with the Boer war, and the public who have watched his progress with interest this last month or two, may wonder who he is and where he came from. He is an officer of marked distinction in other fields, but he did not land in South Africa until February 21, 1901.

People behind the scenes point to Blood as the probable successor to Lord Kitchener when the latter has done the rough work and practically completed the campaign. It is but a poor joke to say that new blood is badly wanted out there, but it is nevertheless the fact. Men of all ranks from generals to privates have grown very stale during the wearily protracted operations, and not a little of the success that has waited upon Sir Bindon is that he comes fresh upon the theatre of war.

He is, nevertheless, an officer of high reputation, won by his own undoubted merits during forty odd years of varied service. Like Kitchener, he belongs to the Corps of Royal Engineers, and like him he has been employed in active personal command of troops as well as in the purely scientific duties of fortification and building.

HIS FIRST FIGHTING.

His first fighting was in 1871 eleven years after he had joined from Addiscombe, and he took part then, on arrival in India, in the Jowacki Afridi expedition on that North-West Frontier where he was to win his chief laurels afterwards. A short visit to England brought him within reach of the Zulu war, which he made as an engineer. Back again to India in time for the Afghan war from India to Egypt with Sir Herbert Macpherson's Indian contingent, and the chance of being attached to the brigade when it was so sharply handled at Tel-el-Kebir.

India once more claimed him, as it seemed for good and all. He has served in the East almost continuously since 1885, and during that period had many fresh opportunities for distinction. The first important post that fell to him was as Chief of the Staff to Sir Robert Low in the expedition to Chitral in 1895, and he took an active part in the severe fighting of that trying mountain campaign. He was in all the actions, and foremost in the storming of the Malakand Pass, receiving the K.C.B. as reward.

Two years later he got what all good soldiers yearn for, an independent command, and was hurriedly summoned to lead the Malakand field force. He accepted the offer with alacrity, "serenely confident" of success, as he telegraphed back, "knowing the ground so well."

A FINE SOLDIER.

Blood's operations were a happy mixture of resolute tenacity and energetic initiative. He held his own when hard pressed; when the opening came he launched out the strong, far-reaching arm of vengeance, and sharply chastised the offending tribesmen. He defended Landakai, he relieved Chakdara, and he made his name a terror in the Mohmand country. Latterly he commanded a division in the Tirah expeditionary force.

In February he was serving as a divisional commander in India, at Meerut, when he was borrowed for South Africa, as so many stalwarts have been borrowed from India, but, as has been said, he may not return there. His friends, and they are legion, believe that he would wind up affairs there with firmness and judgment.

Sir Bindon Blood is no longer young, being in his sixtieth year; but in spite of his white hair he is alert and active of frame, and with an unimpaired, vigorous understanding. He comes of an old Irish stock, and is a famous sportsman. His iron nerves and strong muscles have made him a first-class polo player, a game he believes in thoroughly as a means of military training.

He is also a mighty hunter, and throughout his service in India has been assiduous in pig-sticking and in going after big game in the jungle. He is said to have shot no fewer than thirty tigers with his own unerring rifle.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

General Baden-Powell is again before the public eye in Cheapside just now, where a firm of jewellers are exhibiting the gold casket just made to the order of the inhabitants of Mafeking. The casket, which is surmounted by a gun, the exact model of the famous one manufactured during the siege, is to be presented to General Baden-Powell on behalf of the people of Mafeking at an early date.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, like a sensible man, does not want to be worried by letters when he is away from home. A New Zealand resident wrote for an explanation of the reference to the "five free nations" in his poem on the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth. His London secretary replied:—"Mr. Kipling is at present abroad, and I am desired not to forward letters to him. I am able to inform you, however, that the five free nations are England, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the Cape."

It is pleasant to hear that No. 10, Downing-street, is not to share the fate of the far more precious Rolls Chapel, but is to be preserved in the new Government buildings. Its history is not very old. It was advertised "To be Lett on lease" in 1722 ("Enquire of Charles Downing, Esquire, Red Lyon street.") It belonged to the Crown; and in 1735 George II. offered it to Sir Robert Walpole. The Minister accepted it "for his office of First Lord of the Treasury, to which post he got it annexed for ever."

The King, who, as we have before remarked, suffers more than most men from a top-hat, having constantly to raise it in response to the salutes of the man in the street, gives his head a holiday when he gets to the sea. Amidst the more exciting things seen on board Shamrock II. at the time of the accident, the King's head-dress managed to escape public notice. It was the acme of comfort, being a close-fitting cap, rather of the old nightcap pattern, made of the softest white silk. Over this the breeze which broke the mast spent its force in vain.

Life peerages are not regarded with favour by those whose ambition it is to join the ranks of the Upper House. Curiously enough, they are almost invariably bestowed upon eminent legal gentlemen, who are, as a rule, after a successful career at the Bar, certainly in a better position to transmit something beyond the bare title than the soldier or the civil servant. There are only four life peers in title, but in fact quite a considerable number, because when they were created peers, the possibility of an heir was already remote.

The London season this year is proving one of the quietest on record. This, of course, is due to the absence of Court functions and the many leading society events which, but for the general mourning, would have taken place. The war also affects the military circles and diminishes the number of banquets, balls, &c. The London hotels, therefore, which are usually at this time of the year turning away visitors are not by any means crowded, as there are—contrary to a very positive statement that has appeared on the subject—few country visitors, and the Americans have not yet begun to arrive in great numbers.

There is a phrase in Mr. Frederic Harrison's attack on Sir Alfred Milner which so precise a person should not have used. "He behaved," says Mr. Harrison, "as an Irish Viceroy would behave." Inaccurate people often speak of the Irish Viceroy; the phrase should be "Lord Lieutenant." A mistake still more common is that of speaking of the Viceroy of India." There is no Viceroy of India. He is the "Governor-General of India," and is so styled in the letters patent of his appointment. But few people know this; Lord Curzon himself was very much surprised (and rather taken aback) to learn it. Here is another reason, though none is required why Lady Curzon should not be called "Vicereine."

The circumstances under which the latest peerage has been conferred recalls the fact that the last honour of the kind which was given for services in Africa—apart from Lord Roberts's step—was to an even more hardened bachelor than Lord Milner—if years be an index. But Lord Kitchener is only one among many who possess no heir, a situation which does much to discount the criticism that hereditary honours are not desirable unless a peer or a baronet has an estate to hand down to his successors capable of supporting the honour. Glancing over the roll of barons, it is surprising to find how many of them—especially among the recent creations—have no heirs. And of may of these it can scarcely be said that the dignity of the position is likely to suffer from lack of pecuniary support.

The valuable library of Mr. Edward James Stanley, M. P., is to take eight days for the disposal of it, at Messrs. Sotheby's sale room next month. Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater, and the town house of the hon. Member in Belgravesquare, will know the difference; but, when a man has reached the age of seventy-five and sits in Parliament—his reading days may be assumed to be mostly over. Mr. Stanley, whose mother was a daughter of Lord Lauderdale, and his wife a daughter of Lord Taunton, is perhaps qualifying himself for an ascent to "another place" by the dispersal of his books. The British aristocracy, as Lord Beaconsfield assures us—and he ought to have known—never reads.

Though Lady Ripon has been something of an invalid for several years, Lord Ripon is as hale and hearty as perhaps any man ever was on the occasion of his golden wedding. His short, broad figure still greedily devours the ground at a firm, farmer-like tread, and the broad-brimmed hat nearly extinguishes a face that is as honest, as innocent as alert, and yet as incomprehensible to-day as it was—in Simla. Lord Ripon steps into the House of Lords straight from the pages of Mr. R. L. Stevenson's "Wrecker." He has the simple and endearing air of the sea-farar; and though Lord Salisbury looks at him askance, perhaps because his long memory goes back to some very Radical pronouncements of the Lord Goderich of another day and another House, from everybody else on one side or the other he is secure of greetings that are always gay.

At Ripon, where his golden wedding has just been celebrated, the Marquis is quite as popular as at Westminster. When he joined the Roman Church, a quarter of a century ago, the cathedral city went into mourning. But it never knew any difference caused by that surprising event, and he has since been its mayor, and given it a town hall. With that gift his son, Lord de Grey, now the Queen's Treasurer, must, to his credit, be associated. Without his consent—given unhesitatingly—the property could not have been conveyed to the civic authorities. Lord Ripon said at the time that, where questions of entail came in, sons were generally found to be very difficult; but that his own son had proved himself an exception to the rule.

A conspicuous and interesting land-mark in London is the rapidly-rising tower of the new Westminster Cathedral. It now looms up to such an altitude over the high Victoria-street buildings and neighbouring flats that it can be readily distinguished from all the other pinacles in the immediate vicinity. When finished the best view of it will be had from Waterloo-bridge. Though it will have none of the massiveness of St. Paul's dome, seen from here in all its glory to the East, yet with its ornate and Oriental cupola it will be, by far, the most striking architectural object standing out against the Western sky-line. In order to ensure safety, progress with the last section—the cupola—will be very slow, and it is not expected that it will be finished much under twelve months from now.

It is not yet certain whither the centre of the secondhand book trade will be shifted when Holywell-street is no more. Why not take a hint from Paris? Little fortunes are waiting to be claimed upon the river parapet between Blackfriars and Westminster. The "quais" of the Seine have been lined with the wares of secondhand book-sellers for a couple of hundred years or longer, and the proprietors of the stalls have always driven a thriving trade. Yet here, on the banks of the Thames, not one of our London book-dealers has thought fit to expose for sale even a single box of books by way of experiment. The enterprise would benefit book-hunters and book-lovers, the book-sellers themselves, and, incidentally, the municipal bodies, which would undoubtedly secure and adequate rental for each allotted space.

The sign of "Five Alls," from Dover, though rare, is not unique, for there is one at Marlborough. The signboard bears a pictorial representation of a sovereign, with the legend, "I rule over all"; of a priest, with "I pray for all"; of a lawyer, with I plead for all; of a soldier with I fight for all; and of John Bull, dressed as a farmer, who remarks with a kind of satirical humour, "I pay for all." The "Hark to Towler" must be referred to those signs relating to the hunt; for instance, there is a "Hark to Lasher," near Castleton, Derbyshire; also "Hark to Bounty," in Staidburn, Clitheroe; and a "Hark up to Nudger," at Dobcross Manchester. Meanwhile, another correspondent sends us a strange sign from Axestreet, Barking—the "Who'd have Thought it? Its origin is said to be the surprise of its first proprietor at obtaining a license.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Of Russell Sage, the railway magnate, who promised recently to step in and "steady the market" to the tune of fifty million dollars, I can give (writes a contributor) a few interesting details. An old man now as the financial world goes—for finance is not like politics—men do not become octogenarians at it—he is wedded to his work. Gigantic deals, huge amalgamations, amazing speculations are the joys of the man's days.

A bold young Englishman, on a visit to the States, and full of that joy in life which made him think those hours wasted which were not consecrated to pleasure and amusement asked the great financier what pleasures he found from his millions. "Pleasures," said Sage thoughtfully; "I have but one pleasure, and that is to make money. The pleasure is in the making; the deal—the risk—and then the delight of winning? And then—well, I just put the money in the bank and look forward to the next deal." He told his visitor that he was at his office every day and all day, on busy days sitting on his stool till ten at night, and having his dinner—a steak and a bottle of lager—brought in by a messenger boy. His splendid town and country houses, the luxuriously-furnished rooms in which he slept and eat, were but the necessary etceteras to his office-life.

Lady Carbery's father, Mr. Henry J. Toulmin, who is Mayor of St. Albans, loves nothing better than a joke, and he is an incorrigible punster. He sits on the St. Albans Board of Guardians, and at the last meeting a proposal was brought forward by a member that a donkey should be purchased, instead of hiring, as has been the custom. The proposal was debated in a hilarious manner, and the Board decided to purchase. Then Mr. Toulmin rose, and with all the gravity of a man about to make a serious and weighty remark, observed: "Allow me to point out, Mr. Chairmen and gentlemen, that by the Standing Orders you cannot add to your numbers!" The Board did not see the point for a moment. Then it did.

Lord Howard of Glossop, who was forty-two lately, is a rich man, for he owns the greater part of the grimy but prosperous northern borough from which he derives his title, and near to which—rather too near for comfort—is situated Glossop Hall, his pricipal seat. A first cousin of the Duke of Norfolk (his father, the first baron, was Deputy Earl-Marshal during the Duke's long minority) he does not share his kinsman's energy or love of hard work. Nor is he a Society man, for though he has a house in Rutland Gate, he is not often seen in London. He was educated at the school founded by Cardinal Newman, near Birmingham, and at the ill-starred Catholic University in Kensington, once 'run' by Monsignor Capel.

Lord Howard has been twice married, and has by his first wife a son and heir, now in his sixteenth year. The present Lady Howard, who owns the pretty name of Hyacinth, is a Scotswoman by birth, tall, dark and graceful. Like her husband, she has no particular love for London; and the favourite residence of both is their beautiful Highland home, Dorlin, on Loch Shiel. Dorlin was formerly the property of James Hope-Scott, the famous Parliamentary Q. C. and the life-long friend of Gladstone and Manning. It was puchased from him many years ago by the late Lord Howard.

Probably the most familiar figure in the daily promenade along Prince's Street, Edinburgh, is Mr. Theodore Napier, well known and, it must be said, somewhat widely ridiculed, for his Jacobite sympathies, which are of the extremest. He is a man whose imposing appearance and very dignified bearing would anywhere attract attention. But he also brings into the streets of modern Edinburgh a picturesque glimpse from the Highlands of a ruder day, for it is his practice never to go out except in the native garb of old Gaul, with something more than its usual brilliance of colour. His attire is correct in every detail, from the rivelins, or shoes of untanned goats' skin, to the cock's plume which surmounts his Highland bonnet. His hair, once jet black; but now tinged with gray, falls in long ringlets on his neck, and he invariably carries a claymore of the original type. Since the death of Professor Blackie no more striking personality has been seen in Edinburgh.

There is, too, a good deal of the austerity and pride of the true Highlander about Theodore Napier. People smile at him in the street and laugh over his extreme political convictions, but he heeds them not. He goes on his way with an unruffled brow, and it is impossible not to admire the splendid tenacity with which he is fighting for an exploded cause. The active propaganda of Nationalist and Jacobite sentiments have long been the all-absorbing interest of his life. To it he has devoted a large portion of his means, which are considerable, and his abilities as a speaker and a writer. He advocates the restoration of the "Royal Stuart Family," in the person of the Princess Ludwig of Bavaria, "whose legitimate title is Queen Mary III. of Scotland, and IV. of England, France, and Ireland."

The strong family resemblance of the Smith-Dorriens—the square heavy jaw and rather narrow forehead—is well illustrated by an incident which ocurred at Berkhamsted in the early part of the year (writes Berkhamstedian). Miss Smith-Dorrien, sister of the General now serving with such distinction in South Africa, was bicycling slowly up the hill to the Common, when a private on furlough came towards her. Directly he noticed her he stopped and said, "Beg pardon, miss, but are you Miss Smith-Dorrien?" She answered that she was. "I thought so, miss, I served under your brother at the front and we knew he came from round here, and you're so like him." He had never seen her before and was a stranger to the district.

"It's himself that's a great fire-eater," was the remark of a sturdy Irish trooper of the "Bays," referring to the fine breast of medals worn by the Commander-in-Chief—then a Brigadier-General—on the occasion of his inspecting that well-known regiment, stationed at that time under his command in the Punjab. General Palmer's career has been an unusually active one, beginning as it did with the Mutiny, where, soon after joining, he underwent his "baptism of fire" in the famous Hodson's Horse. At the present day he is as fine a picture of the beau-sabreur as one could wish to meet. Tall and gigantically proportioned, with iron-grey hair and moustache, clear-cut features and speaking eyes, and a face that is seldom at a loss for a cheery smile—such is the Indian Commander-in-Chief.

General de Gallifet has never spared himself or others, but he has his kindly moods. As a young man in Mexico, he early displayed his inflexibility, which was recognised by the unhappy Emperor Maximilian himself. But it was a sight to see the iron soldier between his lovely wife and her sister, Madame Cordier; I saw Madame Cordier at Tours, before the war of 1870-71, when her husband was Prefect there. She was like a dream by Carolus Duran, very white, with heavy-lidded eyes. Madame de Gallifet, 'born in a shower of Lafitte gold,' might have been pictured as a siren rising from the waves, so fragile was her loveliness. Both sisters delighted in yellow draperies; they floated through life with some of the irresponsibility so marked in the Empress Josephine. Like Undine they rose from the river— of gold.

It was an old, old story. The iron Knight between the mermaids.—Gallifet between the sirens. Madame de Gallifet is no more. The orchids laid upon her grave have been replaced by lilies of the valley. But the iron man lingers, sitting always in an upright attitude, a silver instrument, inserted by admirable surgery after an internal wound, preventing the recumbent position, even in bed General de Gallifet, in his voluntary seclusion, reads a great deal; perhaps in the fitful firelight he sees a vision of his lovely wife. Divided in life, they may yet be united.

The Hon. George Gore, who has been selected as the Conservative candidate for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Stanley Leighton, is the eldest son of Lord Harlech, and brother to the Hon. Seymour Ormsby Gore, who succeeded in unseating Mr. Bainbridge, the great colliery owner, at the recent general election. His grandfather and uncle represented the county of Shropshire for forty years. Like his brother, Mr. Gore is a keen Imperialist, and greatly interested in agriculture. Like his brother, too, he is a modest man.

That reminds me of an incident connected with his brother's electoral campaign. He was introduced to one of his supporters, an eccentric old grocer, renowned for his blunt candour. "Well, will you manage to put me in?" inquired the candidate. "Yes, I think so," replied the grocer, "But I must say, sir, I haven't a very good opinion of your abilities but, at the same time, I don't think you are sufficiently intelligent to do a great deal of harm." Nobody laughed more heartily than Mr. Gore at the old man's remark and on his election being announced, he gravely assured his doubting follower that he would do his very best.

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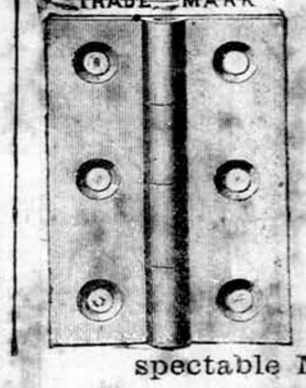

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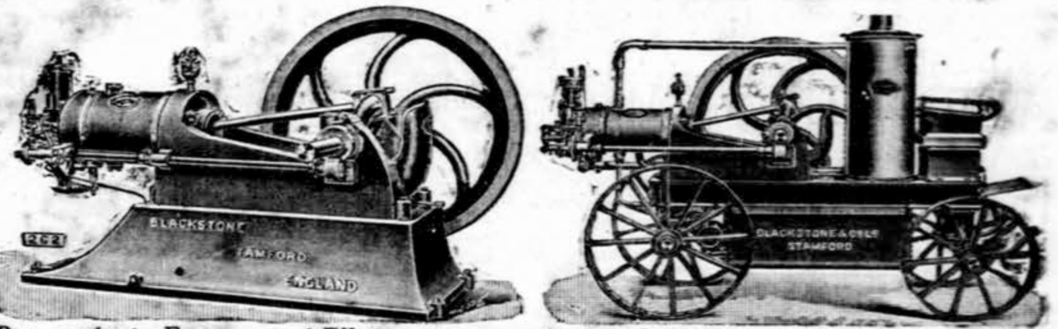

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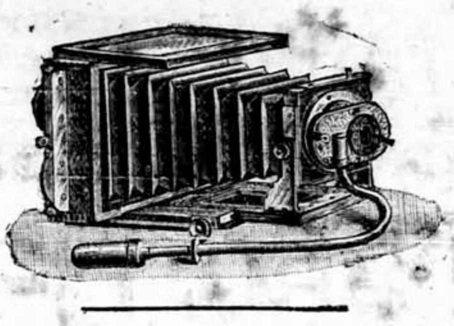

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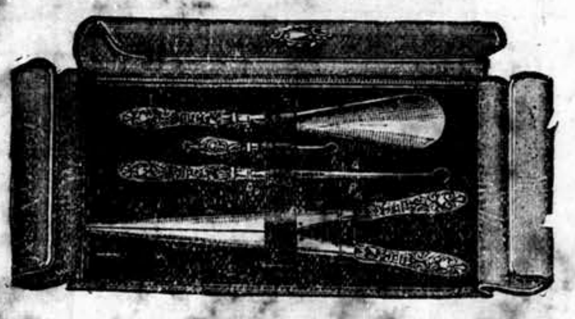

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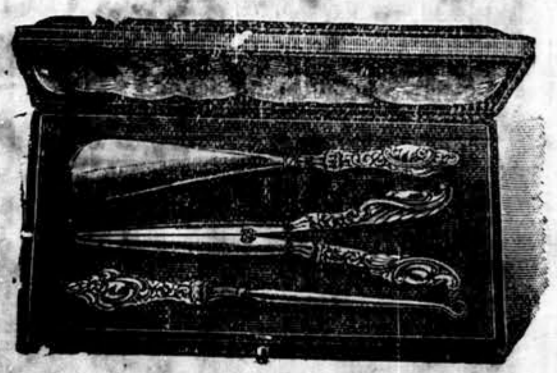

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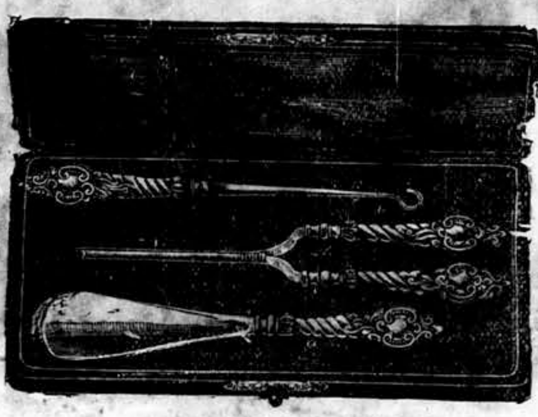

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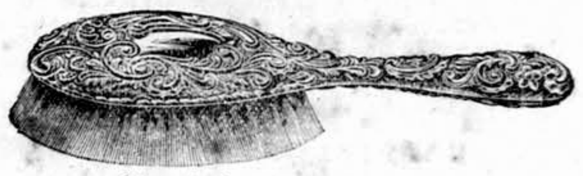

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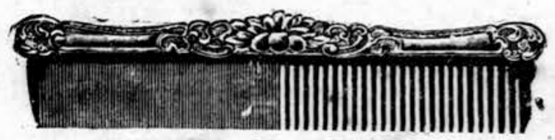

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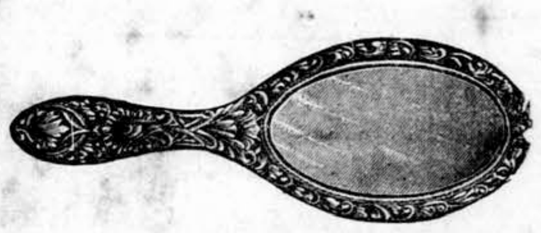

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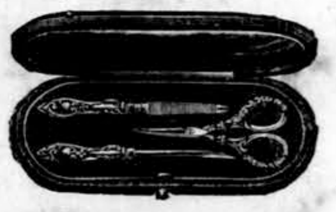

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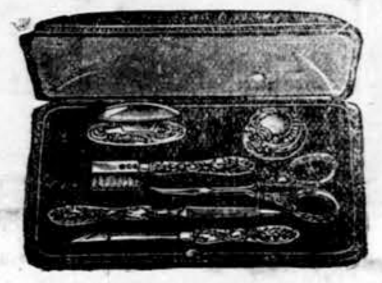

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